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French Spies Get 10 Years

But Paris Hopes For Early Release From Auckland

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Two French secret agents were each sentenced Friday in Auckland, New Zealand, to 10 years in prison for their roles in the July 10 bombing of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior. A man died in the bombing.

The agents, Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur, were convicted of manslaughter and criminal arson after pleading guilty Nov. 4 to involvement in the bombing of the Auckland port.

The French government has acknowledged that the agents acted under orders as part of an effort to forestall protests against French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

In passing sentence, New Zealand's chief justice, Sir Roland Davison, said the prison terms were intended "to give a clear warning to persons such as the defendants and their masters that terrorist-style actions will provoke stern reaction and severe punishment."

"They should not be given a short holiday in New Zealand and return to France to a hero's welcome," he said.

The French government called for the early release of the agents, whose role in the bombing is believed to have been one of providing logistical support. Two other French agents, never arrested, are believed to have planted limpet mines on the hull of the environmental group's flagship.

Defense Minister Paul Quilès of France appeared to hint Friday at political negotiations with New Zealand for the release of Major Mafart and Captain Prieur when he said the Greenpeace affair had entered a "new phase."

"The French government will do everything in its power so that the French officers can come back to their country as rapidly as possible," he said in a radio interview.

The newspaper *Le Monde*, quoting sources close to the Defense Ministry, said the two agents could expect to be deported to France within three months.

After the verdict, Melanie Suanahan, a Greenpeace representative, said: "We feel the sentences aren't long enough. The sentences won't bring back Fernando from the Rainbow Warrior." Fernando Pereira, 33, was the Dutch photographer who died in the bombing.

Securing the release of the two agents is a politically important goal for the French government, which faces legislative elections in March.

The prolonged detention of the agents would make the Socialist government vulnerable to renewed attacks by the rightist opposition and to discontent within the armed forces.

Political sources in Paris said that France was willing to offer compensation both to New Zealand and Greenpeace if the agents were released. French officials have held out the prospect of more favorable conditions for the import of New Zealand lamb and butter by the European Community.

The speculation about a possible deal for the agents' release followed the decision by New Zealand authorities to drop murder charges against them in return for guilty pleas to the lesser crime of manslaughter.

Interviewed by telephone from her prison, Captain Prieur, 36, said she was not a "terrorist" but "a captain in the French Army, who did what I was told to do."

She also suggested that premature public pressure from France could contribute to the severity of her sentence.



Winnie Mandela was accompanied by her husband's attorneys, George Bizos, center, and Ismael Ayob, as they visited Nelson Mandela at a hospital in Cape Town on Friday.

Death Toll Rises to 13 in Clash In a Township Near Pretoria

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The authorities reported Friday that 13 persons were killed Thursday in clashes with the police in the black township of Mamelodi. It was one of the highest death tolls in a single day since a state of emergency was imposed on July 21 in parts of the country.

The deaths bring to at least 36 the number of people killed in townships around the nation since Sunday.

The police initially reported that only two persons had died in the violence in Mamelodi but said Friday that they had found more bodies in the township overnight.

A police spokesman said that police patrols had been "confronted by particularly violent mobs" and were "bombarded with petrol bombs, hand grenades and other objects." Residents, however, said the demonstration had been peaceful until the police opened fire.

Meanwhile, Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the out-

lawed African National Congress, met with his lawyers for two-and-a-half hours in his room in Cape Town, where he is recovering from surgery to remove his prostate gland. Following the meeting, the lawyers declined comment on widespread speculation that Mr. Mandela's release from prison was imminent.

The attorneys, George Bizos and Ismael Ayob, said that prison regulations prevented them from speaking about the conversation with their client. They said they did not know when Mr. Mandela would be returned to prison, where he is serving a life sentence for sabotage and treason, and would neither confirm nor deny that negotiations were going on for Mr. Mandela's release.

The police opened fire on residents in Mamelodi when thousands of people, many of them elderly women, gathered at a local administration office to protest the continuing presence of troops in the township, the banning of weekend funerals and high rents.

Witnesses said some of the dead were shot by police squads, while others were trampled when the crowd, estimated at 25,000 to 50,000 people, fled the gunfire and tear gas.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

U.S. Navy Analyst Held, Charged as Israeli Spy

By Philip Shonan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A civilian who analyzed counterintelligence for the U.S. Navy has been arrested on espionage charges, accused of selling classified code information to Israel, federal officials said.

Jonathan Jay Pollard, 31, was arrested Thursday near the Israeli Embassy. Federal officials said he was trying to get the Israeli authorities to help him flee.

An embassy spokesman, Gabi Ramhisch, acknowledged that Mr. Pollard was arrested outside the embassy on Thursday, but said: "We have no further information."

Mr. Pollard, one federal official said, was an employee of the Naval Intelligence Service in suburban Suitland, Maryland. Over the last year and a half, an official said, he had received payments of "less than \$100,000" from the Israelis in exchange for code information. The name of the information and its value to the Israeli government could not be determined.

A U.S. Navy source said that Mr. Pollard was detected after he began requesting access to documents outside his area of expertise.

A federal law enforcement official said that Mr. Pollard was confronted with the espionage evidence "one or two days ago," and agreed to cooperate and "possibly implicate more people." Mr. Pollard, he said, acknowledged selling classified information to the Israeli government and to at least one Asian nation.

Two U.S. government sources said Friday that Mr. Pollard had also confessed turning over secrets to Pakistan. The Associated Press reported from Washington. One source said FBI agents were still trying to verify Mr. Pollard's claim.

A spokesman was not immediately available at the Pakistani Embassy for comment.

A key proposal would ask Congress to change the 71-year-old Clayton Act, one of the two pillars of antitrust enforcement, to lessen uncertainty about the legality of mergers.

The language in Section 7 of the Clayton Act prohibiting mergers that "may" lessen competition or "tend to create a monopoly" is so vague that it inhibits some mergers that would improve competition and strengthen industries, administration officials have said.

The goal would be to remove this

presence at that location are being actively investigated," he said. "We've been in touch with the Israelis to try and get to the bottom of this. We don't have all the facts."

Mr. Pollard was placed under observation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was being watched when he drove to the Israeli Embassy, where FBI agents arrested him, the official said.

Before the arrest, Mr. Pollard talked with Israeli officials and said that "The FBI is onto me, I need help," according to the law enforcement official.

In papers filed Thursday in U.S. District Court here, the authorities said that Mr. Pollard had told federal agents that he had delivered documents and writings relating to national defense to an agent of a foreign government last Friday.

A Reagan administration official said that a recent search of Mr. Pollard's home had turned up 50 or more classified documents. The official said that the information he had obtained was sensitive but added, "I don't have any reason to

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)



PRESIDENTIAL WELCOME — The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, center, was greeted by President Andrei A. Gromyko, left, when he returned to Moscow on Friday amid signs of Kremlin satisfaction with the results of the Geneva summit meeting. Page 2.

Reagan Advised to Ease Trust Laws, Sources Say

By Peter Behr
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's cabinet advisers have recommended that he seek a fundamental revision of U.S. antitrust laws on corporate mergers and price-fixing penalties to bring these statutes in line with "economic realities," administration sources said.

A key proposal would ask Congress to change the 71-year-old Clayton Act, one of the two pillars of antitrust enforcement, to lessen uncertainty about the legality of mergers.

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proposed changes were agreed to Wednesday at a joint meeting of the cabinet councils on domestic policy, headed by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, and economic policy, led by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d.

Another meeting was necessary to approve final language of the proposed Clayton Act revisions, the sources said.

If approved by the president, any antitrust proposals would be sent to Congress early next year. Justice Department officials had said before the Thursday report.

Despite strong support from business, the proposals were considered likely to face an uphill struggle, particularly in the House of Representatives.

Congress would also be asked to write into law the administrative revisions in merger guidelines and antitrust-enforcement policies

adopted during the Reagan administration, the sources said.

These revisions constitute "a quiet revolution that is remaking the map of American industry," in

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Hong Kong Is Cautioned by Beijing About Sweeping Political Reforms

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — China has indicated that it will not tolerate sweeping political changes in the British colony of Hong Kong before it reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

The apparent warning came in statements Thursday by Xu Jiatun, head of the Xinhua news agency in Hong Kong. The statements were reported Friday by the top Hong Kong official who said that Mr. Xu apparently was referring to a recent Legislative Council election.

Mr. Xu, who is Beijing's de facto spokesman in Hong Kong, reportedly said that China did not want to see the colony undergoing "12 years of tremendous changes" before 1997 and then "50 years of no change" after that.

Under an accord between Britain and China, Hong Kong will be governed by an agreement called the Basic Law, which Beijing is to

draft with the help of representatives from Hong Kong.

In the past, Mr. Xu has declined to comment on current political reforms in Hong Kong, describing them as "British affairs." On Friday, however, he reportedly cautioned that there should be no political changes in the colony that might conflict with the Basic Law.

Mr. Xu reportedly said, "Somebody has done something which deviates from the terms set down in the Joint Declaration."

[Hong Kong stock prices fell sharply in heavy trading Friday, Reuters reported from Hong Kong. Stockbrokers blamed concerns sparked by Mr. Xu's remarks.

[In London, the Foreign Office reacted calmly to Mr. Xu's statement.

[A spokesman stressed that Britain had sovereignty over Hong Kong until 1997 and said that any

criticisms of its policy would be aired inside a Chinese-British liaison group overseeing the transition.]

Under a Chinese-British declaration signed last December, China promised the capitalist enclave self-rule for 50 years after 1997. As a step in that direction, the colonial government in September held its first legislative council elections in more than 140 years.

The high Hong Kong official, who declined to be identified, said Friday: "The Chinese seemed to have become so suspicious of the British efforts in introducing a representative government in Hong Kong that they have decided to make public this unhappiness."

The elections were held indirectly, with only selected candidates in the running and only about 1 percent of the colony's 3.4 million residents allowed to vote.

Even a Weighty Summit Meeting Has Its Lighter Moments

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

GENEVA — When the U.S. and Soviet delegations descended on Geneva last week they were both working overtime to shape the expectations held at home and abroad for the first Soviet-American summit meeting in six years since Leonid I. Brezhnev planted a ceremonial kiss on Jimmy Carter.

They left Thursday the way they came, working overtime now to shape the conclusions that bystanders would draw in the pale light of a joint statement that showed no movement on the major issues that separated the two sides.

This time there were no kisses or embraces, but the omission seemed more a question of style than politics. Mikhail S. Gorbachev had shown various sides of an expansive personality, but it still was hard to imagine him in a clinch with President Ronald Reagan.

The two men looked relaxed and comfortable with each other after an intensive round of personal diplomacy that had equal in the annals of U.S.-Soviet summit meetings, but as they stood side by side on a stage in a huge conference center here, both wore the abstracted looks of politicians focusing more on their home audiences than on each other.

Most of the journalists who would report on the meeting watched from a hall directly behind the one in which the ceremony actually took place. There, trouble with the projector casting larger-

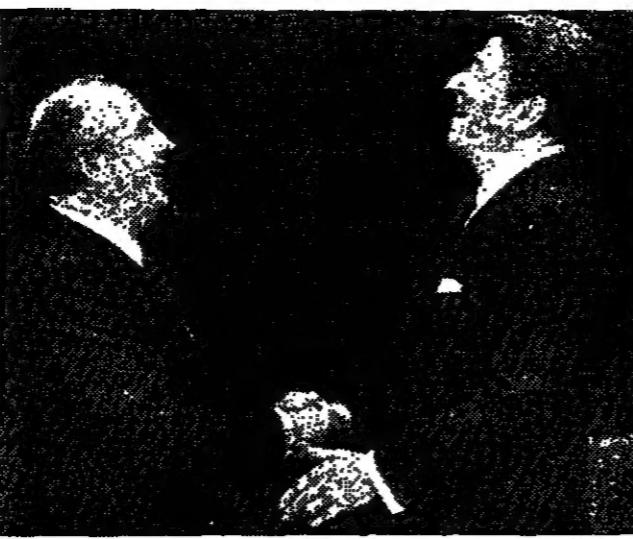
than-life images of the leaders on a big screen caused them to go through some alarming changes in color while Mr. Reagan was speaking—from red, to orange, to green.

Then the journalists divided into three packs. A sedentary pack remained in the hall with the big screen on which Mr. Gorbachev was due to appear in one or another hue. The others headed for either the Soviet mission, where it was possible for those on an approved list to hear him in the flesh, or the Inter-Continental Hotel, where Secretary of State George P. Shultz and another American, a self-styled "senior American official," were giving their versions.

The Americans finished first because Mr. Gorbachev wanted to talk at length about the menace of space-based weapons, and they did not. Nonetheless, modern technology—which proved to be neither American nor Soviet but Japanese—ensured that the Americans got the last word.

Even after the Washington press pack had decamped, Mr. Shultz still could be seen over and over again, belting out the American version on a video cassette that automatically rewound itself and started again whenever he seemed on the verge of stopping.

One minor problem of some delicacy was at least eased by the lack of firm agreement on major issues. This was the institutional problem that occurs whenever leaders leave their principle sides behind and go into lengthy private sessions.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev, left, and Ronald Reagan shared a relaxed moment during their summit meeting in Geneva.

The sides then are faced with the task of extracting an accurate record of the discussion from a single fallible memory so negotiators who will carry on the talks may know what agreements were reached.

What makes this delicate is that a subordinate cannot order the leader to tell more than he feels like telling. But if there were only statements of standard positions, the sides can afford to be less cautious.

On the issue of a space-based defense—which produced discus-

American president as a good-natured, well-intentioned sort, with an incomprehensible faith in war.

The Soviet leader said he tried to be "unbiased" and "broad-minded" so that he could catch a glimpse of the world the way it looks from Washington. That took a lot of work and effort, he said.

There was no such record as yet of Mr. Reagan's reactions to Mr. Gorbachev after what was by far, the most intensive round of personal diplomacy of his presidency. Throughout the week his aides either sidestepped questions about whether they thought he might be at all affected by the encounter, or dismissed the suggestion with references to his settled views on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gorbachev left saying he hoped his arguments would prevail on the Americans. The Americans saying they hoped Mr. Reagan's arguments would prevail on the Russians. If this wasn't agreement, it was at least symmetrical.

The American side took the initiative in finding a marketable brand name for the meeting. Mr. Reagan's concluding statement referred to it as "the fireside summit" apparently after the blaze in front of which the two leaders and their wives sat Wednesday night when the decision was taken to order up a joint statement of good

intentions, as well as one in a pool house where they talked on the first day.

Those who couldn't follow Russian found more surprises in Mr. Gorbachev's remarks than those who could. At one point the interpreter quoted him as apologizing for putting so much "cottonwood" in his speech. He was actually apologizing for slipping water. At another point, he had him expressing satisfaction over his meeting with "the Reverend Jesse James." In the original, he had said Jesse Jackson.

The last of many demonstrations drawn to Geneva in the summit week to roll up its banner was a gay rights示威 from Miami Beach, Florida, named Robert Kunst. He had come here with the proposal that each superpower scrap ten missiles in order to release funds for research into acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

"Everyone is talking about disarmament," he said. "Nobody says disarmament for what I'm the only one who's focused."

Finally, as the marchers left for the airport, Mr. Kunst was seen standing with his banner in front of the conference center in a light snow. Whatever the conference promised, neither side had committed itself to scrapping a single missile for any purpose. His proposal, like much else, seemed to be on hold.

When Captain Aiji Chiguchi of the Aiko Maru and its two other crew members tried to fix the chain, the boat brushed the minesweeper, Mr. Tame said. The shots were fired and Captain Chiguchi cut the chain and moved away from the Soviet ship, he said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Emergency Declared in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (Reuters) — A state of emergency was declared Friday in a white, working-class section of Philadelphia after hundreds of whites harassed a black couple and an interracial couple who moved into the area earlier this month.

Under Mayor W. Wilson Goode's order, gatherings of four or more persons are banned for up to two weeks. Mr. Goode, the city's first black mayor, said he was acting to prevent violence. "It is time for the city to assume absolute control over the streets there," he said.

The black and interracial couples moved into the Elmwood area, and their homes were subjected to continuous acts of minor vandalism, including window breakings. On Wednesday night, the incidents escalated when 400 people demonstrated outside the homes, shouting "We Want You Out." Several hundred people demonstrated Thursday night as well.

More Austerity Planned for Belgium

BRUSSELS (AP) — The new Belgian center-right coalition government agreed Friday on a program that will include more austerity measures.

Members of the new government are expected to take the oath of office next week. The outgoing prime minister, Wilfried Martens, who was asked to form a government after leading his majority to victory in the Oct. 13 elections, has said he does not want to change his ministerial team.

The Christian Democrats and Conservatives agreed to govern for another term and pursue efforts to invigorate the stagnating economy and reduce the jobless rate, which is one of the highest in Europe, and to cut the national budget deficit.

Soviet Vessel, Japanese Boat Clash

TOKYO (AP) — A Soviet minesweeper in the Tsushima Straits fired three warning shots in front of a Japanese fishing boat that accidentally brushed it, a Maritime Safety Agency spokesman said Friday.

None of the three fishermen were injured Thursday and the 8.5-ton fishing boat Aiko Maru was not hit by the shots, according to the agency's spokesman, Koji Tame. He said the incident occurred in international waters about 12 miles (20 kilometers) northwest of the Japanese island of Iki, when the chain of the boat's sea anchor became entangled with the anchor chain of the 650-ton minesweeper, identified by the agency as the Vichygo.

When Captain Aiji Chiguchi of the Aiko Maru and its two other crew members tried to fix the chain, the boat brushed the minesweeper, Mr. Tame said. The shots were fired and Captain Chiguchi cut the chain and moved away from the Soviet ship, he said.

Moscow Merges Agricultural Units

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union announced Friday that it had merged five agricultural ministries into a state agro-industrial committee. Western analysts saw the move as an attempt to boost food production and streamline the government.

The official news agency, Tass, said that a first deputy premier, Vsevolod S. Munkhovsky, had been appointed to head the committee.

Tass said the new committee merged the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Growing, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and the Ministry of the Food Industry.

Kenya Reports 7 Deaths From AIDS

NAIROBI (AP) — Seven people have died of AIDS in Kenya. Health Minister Peter Nyakiamo told the National Assembly, but he said the disease was not among the nation's major health threats.

It was the first time a government official had publicly acknowledged the presence of acquired immune deficiency syndrome in Kenya. The government reportedly has refused to acknowledge the presence of the disease, at least partly because of concern for the country's tourist industry, which is a major source of foreign exchange.

Mr. Nyakiamo said there had been a total of eight cases of AIDS in the country, with four of them from Kenya, two from Uganda, one from Rwanda and one from Tanzania. Mr. Nyakiamo did not identify the victims by name or say when they died.



From the third floor of a condominium, two people watch the waves churning up on Panama City Beach in Florida.

Hurricane Disrupts Power in Florida

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (AP) — The hurricane designated Kate left more than 100,000 people without electricity as it headed north Friday and was downgraded to a tropical storm. Six persons have died in the storm since Wednesday.

Ninety percent of Tallahassee, Florida, a city of 89,500, was without power after the hurricane swept ashore Tuesday and spun at least eight tornadoes across the Florida panhandle and southern Georgia.

The high winds ripped the roofs off buildings in the areas of Panama City, Florida, and Macon, Georgia. They also toppled the water tower at Apalachicola, Florida, and tore down trees and power lines in the Florida cities of Port St. Joe, Mexico Beach and Tallahassee.

For the Record

Warsaw Pact defense ministers will meet in Berlin next month, the Czechoslovak News Agency CTK reported Friday.

A Spanish priest, Juan Fernandez Krohn, who attempted to kill Pope John Paul II in 1982 when he was visiting Portugal, was expelled from France on Friday just a few hours after being expelled from Portugal, where he was released from prison Wednesday.

Northern Alberta was struck by an earthquake and a series of aftershocks on Thursday, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said Friday. There were no reports of injuries or damage.

Two Chinese ministers stepped down Friday, the Xinhua news agency said. Rui Xingwen, who recently became Communist Party chief in Shanghai, was replaced as minister of urban and rural construction by Ye Ruzhang. Zhou Jianman, 67, was relieved of his post as minister of machine-building industry. No successor was named.

Japanese Woman Gets Probation In Drowning of Her Children in U.S.

By Robert W. Stewart
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A Santa Monica Superior Court judge granted probation Thursday to Fumiko Kimura, the Japanese-born mother whose two children died in January when she waded with them into Santa Monica Bay in an aborted suicide attempt.

The Washington Post said that officials stopped Andri Georgescu, 24, at Kennedy International Airport on Wednesday, hours after his American girlfriend, Sheri Meyer, 21, of Mesa, Arizona, phoned the office of Senator Dennis DeConcini, a Democrat of Arizona.

She is reported to have complained that Mr. Georgescu, who she wanted to marry her, was leaving the United States against his will. According to the senator's staff members, the woman told them she was pregnant by Mr. Georgescu.

Despite a bailiff's warnings,

spectators applauded when the judge announced that he would place Mrs. Kimura on probation for five years. He said he had received petitions with 25,000 signatures supporting Mrs. Kimura, although he said the petitions played no part in his decision.

Her husband, Itsuroku, 40, whose infidelity reportedly prompted her suicide attempt, watched from the courtroom.

Judge Robert W. Thomas declared that Mrs. Kimura "will likely experience punishment for as long as she lives." His decision not to send Mrs. Kimura to prison was strongly supported not only by her lawyers but by the prosecutor, Lauren L. Weis.

Mr. Weis said: "I really believe that the probation report says, that the pain and suffering Mrs. Kimura has inside her is enough punishment." Judge Thomas also ordered her to undergo counseling.

Mrs. Kimura bowed silently to supporters as she was escorted from the courtroom.

The decision by the district attorney's office to accept pleas on the lesser charges was based largely on reports of seven psychiatrists.

According to Mrs. Kimura's probation report, the psychiatrist concluded that she was suffering from psychotic depression and delusions when she walked into the sea.

Parent-child suicide is not unheard of in Japan, although it is not sanctioned by law or custom.

Group Close to Marcos Said to Seek U.S. Lobby

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A prominent Republican lobbyist has said that his firm would register as a Washington lobbyist for a Philippine business association closely tied to President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The lobbyist, Paul Manafort, said Thursday that the firm of Paul Manafort Stone & Kelly would register with the Justice Department as lobbyists for the Chamber of Philippines Manufacturers, Exporters and Tourist Associations.

Meanwhile, another Washington concern, Gray & Co., is discussing possible representation of the Philippine government, according to administration and Philippine officials.

Both concerns have principals with strong ties to the Reagan administration, and Mr. Manafort and several of his business associates played important roles in President Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign.

China Plans Yangtze Project

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China plans to dredge the entire Yangtze River and its 33 tributaries to form a 9,000-mile (14,500-kilometer) navigation waterway by the year 2000, the China Daily reported Friday.

Search Brings Back Vietnamese Grief

Reuters

Americans searching for traces of missing U.S. servicemen at Yen Thuong in Vietnam.

Search Brings Back Vietnamese Grief

Reuters



Sheri Meyer

General Says Yurchenko Affirmed U.S. Appraisals

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of a Pentagon commission on security said that he had discussed Soviet espionage techniques with Vitaly S. Yurchenko, a Soviet intelligence officer who said he was defecting to the United States but later returned to Moscow.

General Richard G. Stilwell, the commission chairman, said Thursday Mr. Yurchenko had confirmed several assessments made by U.S. intelligence officials. Sources familiar with the discussion said that

Mr. Yurchenko defected to the United States in August but later asserted that he had been drugged and kidnapped by the Central Intelligence Agency. The agency denied it.

The report on security has been received by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who is to decide which recommendations to adopt. Several require congressional action. Mr. Weinberger already has ordered all military commanders to conduct a "top to bottom" inspection of security practices.

The commission recommended that the three million people with clearances to handle "secret" material be subject to random polygraph, or lie detector, tests. It called for stiffer penalties for security lapses by military contractors.

Romanian Goes Home

A Romanian circus acrobat

officials have since said that Mr. Yurchenko might have been a Soviet plant. General Stilwell, the former deputy under secretary of defense for policy, said he believed that Mr. Yurchenko's defection had been genuine.

The Washington Post said that officials stopped Andri Georgescu, 24, at Kennedy International Airport on Wednesday, hours after his American girlfriend, Sheri Meyer, 21, of Mesa, Arizona, phoned the office of Senator Dennis DeConcini, a Democrat of Arizona.

She is reported to have complained that Mr. Georgescu, who she wanted to marry her, was leaving the United States against his will. According to the senator's staff members, the woman told them she was pregnant by Mr. Georgescu.

Despite a bailiff's warnings,

Quartz watch in 18-cr. gold, with date.

Sliding stainless steel bracelet.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

The Voters' Message: Performance Counts

In one television commercial, the Republican candidate for governor of Virginia, Wyatt B. Durrett, was shown in stern profile against the American flag, decisively stabbing the air with his finger. In another, the Republican candidate for state attorney general, W. R. O'Brien, led his happy, healthy family in a frolic through the surf straight into the eye of the camera. Both candidates lost in this month's elections.

The Washington Post, suggesting that competence, rather than image or party, is the main concern of today's voter, quoted James E. Tierney, 38, who plans to run for governor of Maine after five years as state attorney general: "The old politics of the media consultants showing the guy walking down the beach in the surf with his family, or rolling on the lawn with his kids and his dog, doesn't make it anymore."

Mr. Tierney is a Democrat, but he cited a Republican, Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey, whose decisive re-election pointed up the "nonpartisan" nature of today. Voters are looking for character, integrity, principles — and efficiency. That's been happening all over the country.

Short Takes

Work-related injuries and illnesses increased in 1984 for the first time in four years, by 1.7 percent, the largest jump on record, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The AFL-CIO labor organization blamed "Reagan administration policies of weak enforcement and deregulation." But Karl Kronebush of the congressional Office of Technology Assessment said, "As plants pick up more activity and hire



NEW LOOK — California's chief justice, Rose E. Bird, seen left at the time of her appointment in 1977, has refurbished her image, right. Controversial for voting every death sentence she has considered, Miss Bird is to run for a further 12-year term in elections next year.

new workers, the injury rates go up."

Only nonsmokers need apply to join the 17-officer police force of Holden, Massachusetts. The requirement was ratified in a labor contract with current officers, 16-1. The last two smokers on the force have quit. Other American police and fire departments have stopped hiring people who smoke, but Holden is believed to be the first to write a nonsmoking clause into a union contract.

Patrolman Donald Ball, shop steward for the policemen's union, said: "To ride in a police cruiser with a smoker for eight hours in the wintertime with the windows rolled up is uncomfortable."

Shorter Takes: A poll of U.S. college presidents rated Stanford first among major universities for academic excellence and Williams first among small liberal arts schools. ... With Ronald Reagan saying he wished people would stop referring to the Strategic Defense Initiative as Star Wars, his press spokesman, Larry Speakes, is pushing "Star Shield" as a substitute phrase. ... W. Ann Reynolds, the first woman chancellor of the California State University system, has had its motto changed from the Latin for "Man, Truth, Voice" to "Voice, Truth, Life."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. House Panel Clears Tax on Rich

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a stiff minimum tax on wealthy people and profitable corporations.

The measure would prevent many individuals and companies from taking advantage of tax breaks to trim their tax liability to little or nothing. It also would raise billions of dollars more than President Ronald Reagan's minimum tax plan.

After approving the measure Thursday night, the committee then began debating limits on deductions for business meals and entertainment, one of the few thorny issues remaining.

With the panel in the final stage of its six-month effort to revise the U.S. federal income tax system, the chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat, called its package "the biggest reform bill in history" and a "massive improvement over present law."



PROTEST IN CHILE — An estimated 400,000 people gathered in O'Higgins Park in Santiago on Thursday. The rally was called by the Democratic Alliance, a center-left coalition, to demand the end of 12 years of military rule by General Augusto Pinochet.

Report Ties India to Unrest in Canada

By Herbert Denton
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Canadian officials have said they are investigating charges that the Indian government has carried out illegal intelligence operations in Canada that may be linked to a series of violent incidents within the local Sikh community.

The Toronto Globe and Mail reported Thursday that Canadian officials believe Indian government agents have operated covertly here for more than three years and seemed to be working to discredit Canadian-based groups pressing for a separate Sikh homeland in India.

High Commissioner S.J.S. Chatwal, India's diplomatic representative in Canada, vehemently denied the report, saying: "The whole thing to our mind is completely baseless and goes to almost being nonsense."

But a carefully worded statement by a Canadian External Affairs

Ministry spokesman, Sean Brady, did not specifically deny the accusation.

The Mounties said there was no substance or foundation to the newspaper's assertion that Canadian investigators now believe that Indian government agents may have been responsible for both the crash of an Air-India jet off the coast of Ireland last June and the explosion on the same day of a suitcase at Tokyo's Narita airport.

Two baggage handlers were killed in Japan and all 329 passengers and crew died in the Air-India crash. Both the luggage that exploded in Japan and the Air-India flight had originated in Canada.

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Pact Allows Emergency Air Landing In Soviet

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Soviet-American-Japanese civil aviation pact announced in Geneva sets up the first procedures for foreign airliners or other civil planes to make emergency landings in the Soviet Union, the chief U.S. negotiator of the agreement said.

Until now, airplanes in trouble over the North Pacific in areas closer to Soviet territory than to American or Japanese airfields have had no ready means for contacting the Soviet authorities for landing authorization.

"We have broken through a long-standing aviation barrier there," said Donald R. Segner, an associate administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

Equally important, he said, was the creation of procedures to help civil aircraft get back on course after having gotten lost or having strayed into another nation's airspace.

The pact was signed in Washington on Tuesday and was announced Thursday in the communiqué from the Geneva meeting. The document said that President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, viewed the development "with satisfaction."

The three-nation negotiations were undertaken after a Soviet jet fighter shot down a South Korean Boeing 747 airliner that had flown over the Soviet island of Sakhalin on Sept. 1, 1983. All 269 people on the jumbo jet were killed.

The Soviet government contended that the plane had been on an espionage mission. An inquiry conducted by the International Civil Aviation Organization found no evidence that the plane had been spying.

Mr. Segner said that all the technical details of new direct phone links between Soviet and Japanese air traffic centers and other improvements in communications had been worked out. He said the improved network was expected to go into operation in six to eight months.

Mr. Segner said that six to eight months would be required before implementation because time was needed for the installation of communications equipment and for the training of some Soviet technicians. In accordance with worldwide practice, English will be the language for handling air-traffic problems under the pact.

A crucial element of the system will be a direct phone link between the air traffic control stations at Khabarovsk in the Soviet Union and in Tokyo. This will be backed up, Mr. Segner said, by telegraphic and radio links.

Direct telephone links between the Japanese center and the American air traffic control center in Anchorage, Alaska already exist.

It was from Anchorage that the South Korean plane, Korean Air Lines Flight 007, took off on a trip to Seoul along a standard flight path that passes near the Kamchatka Peninsula in the Soviet Union. Instead of following the flight path, the plane began easing too far west soon after its takeoff, and it was hundreds of miles off course in Soviet airspace when it was destroyed by a Soviet jet.

Under the system in effect at the time, there was no procedure for contacting the Soviet civil air authorities to try to rectify the situation even if the crew, or the American or Japanese authorities, had known what was happening.

Soviet air traffic stations were not involved because the flight's intended course lay outside the air space they control.

With the new system, Mr. Segner explained, the Russians can be rapidly notified of a navigation problem and a stray plane can be directed back to its proper route.

Similar assistance will be available for planes threatened by a breakdown or fire in flight.

Flights May Resume

The United States and the Soviet Union have reached tentative agreement allowing resumption of direct commercial airline flights between the two countries after a nearly four-year suspension, officials said Friday. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The agreement, clearing the way for at least four commercial flights a week by Pan American World Airways and the Soviet airline Aeroflot, was finalized by negotiators in Moscow, according to Transportation Department officials.

Ministry spokesman, Sean Brady, did not specifically deny the accusation.

The Mounties said there was no substance or foundation to the newspaper's assertion that Canadian investigators now believe that Indian government agents may have been responsible for both the crash of an Air-India jet off the coast of Ireland last June and the explosion on the same day of a suitcase at Tokyo's Narita airport.

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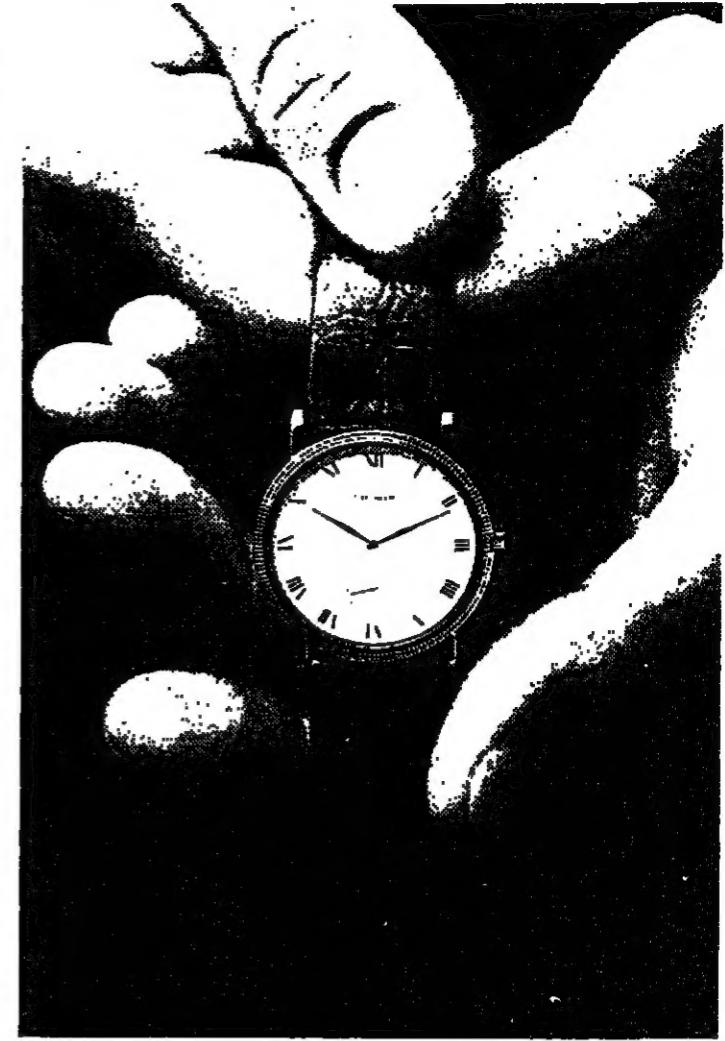
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Envoy Confers in Beirut With Hostages' Captors

Reuters
BEIRUT — The archbishop of Canterbury's personal envoy, Terry Waite, reported Friday a second face-to-face meeting with kidnappers holding four American hostages in Lebanon and "significant steps" in his efforts to win their release.

Mr. Waite said, however, that the hostages' situation remained very dangerous "and it really could end in disaster."

The meeting originally was scheduled for Thursday, but Mr. Waite, who was caught in heavy street fighting between Druze and Shiites holding four American hostages in Lebanon and "significant steps" in his efforts to win their release.

Asked later if he had achieved the "major move" toward freedom for the Americans that he hoped for when he returned to Beirut on Tuesday, Mr. Waite simply said: "Yes."

When asked if he now was taking a message from the kidnappers to New York, he replied: "I have steps that I am going to take now. I believe it is possible that we can find a way out of this deadlock."

The shadowy Islamic Jihad organization holding the Americans is demanding U.S. pressure on Kuwait to free 17 Arabs imprisoned on bombing charges. Washington has replied that it will not deal with "terrorists."

Mr. Waite repeated a plea to those holding four Frenchmen to release one whom they have said is gravely ill. He is believed to be Marcel Caron, a diplomat.



Terry Waite, left, talking in Beirut with the brother of one of the French hostages. The Associated Press

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Druze Take Some Areas From Shiites In Battle for Control of West Beirut

Reuters

BEIRUT — Druze fighters drove Shiite Amal militiamen from sections of West Beirut on Friday in an attack supported by tanks. It was the third day of fighting between the two militias for control of the Moslem half of Beirut.

Police and hospitals reported at least 30 people killed and 200 wounded since the fighting started Wednesday.

The toll from the fighting on Friday, Lebanon's Independence Day, was expected to rise, since many bodies could not be recovered from embattled areas, police said.

Police said the Druze push gave the Progressive Socialist Party of Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, control of most of the Corniche Mazzraa commercial thoroughfare, the seafront Raouche boulevard and the Hamra business district of West Beirut.

But pockets of Amal fighters held out in several buildings despite volleys of rocket-propelled grenades and 50-caliber anti-aircraft machine-gun fire.

Sunni Moslem fighters of the Mourabitoun — Arabic for ambushers — were reported to have joined forces with the Druze mil-

itiamen to fight the Shiite Amal irregulars.

For them it was revenge for a stinging defeat at the hands of the Shiites, who were aided by the Druze in three days of street warfare in April.

Mr. Jumblat's fighters were locked in a floor-to-floor combat to dislodge the Amal militiamen from the unfinished 40-story Murr Tower building, the Shiites' most strategic stronghold in West Beirut, police said.

The Druze and Shiite militiamen have long been allied in a civil war against Lebanese Christians, but they frequently have fought each other for control of West Beirut.

Friday's fighting was the heaviest between the two Moslem militias since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

In East Beirut, which is Christian, the 42d anniversary of Lebanon's independence from France was celebrated with a parade.

As the two Moslem factions fought on, Mr. Jumblat and the Amal leader, Nabil Berri, issued a joint appeal with the Syrian government of President Hafez al-Assad for a 10 A.M. cease-fire. They warned violators with "disciplinary

measures" but the pica was ignored.

Prime Minister Rashid Karim of Lebanon, a Sunni, and Grand Mufti Sheikh Hassan Khaled, spiritual head of the Sunni sect that makes up the majority of West Beirut's population of 900,000, issued separate appeals to Mr. Assad for presidential intervention to stop the fighting.

"Make them stop bringing houses tumbling over the heads of their tenants," Mr. Karim said in a radio statement. "I plead with President Hafez al-Assad to do his utmost to save the people of Lebanon."

Radios reported several gasoline stations and apartment buildings on fire, with people trapped in basements. Falls of smoke hung over many parts of the town.

The fighting began Wednesday when Druze gunmen tried to tear Lebanon flags from government buildings and raise their Progressive Socialist Party banner.

McFarlane Says Both Sides Gained From Geneva Talks

Reuters
(Continued from Page 1)
side or the other made commitments "untenable."

"Today, you find on both sides countries that are able to make those commitments and to keep them," he added. "We are going into a period where the strength of both sides is roughly correspond-

ing, sufficient for both to sustain their policies."

"The question is can they bridge the differences and how do they view strategic stability? The president enters this with considerable optimism and enthusiasm and I think it bodes well for a more stable East-West relationship."

■ Murphy Briefs Israelis

William Claiborne of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem:

Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, briefed Israeli leaders Friday on the Geneva summit meeting, but according to Israeli officials, offered no evidence that the meeting will have any impact on Middle East peace negotiations.

Following a meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Mr. Murphy said that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had restated their respective positions on the Middle East.

A senior Israeli official said that Mr. Murphy, who attended the summit session, offered detailed reports on the U.S.-Soviet talks.

"From what Murphy told us," the official said, "it is definitely clear that the Soviets are interested in having a bigger role in the Middle East. Of course, we knew that."

Mr. Murphy was beginning a two-week Middle East tour in what is said to be an effort to set the stage for Israeli-Jordanian negotiations under some sort of international auspices.

Israeli officials said that in separate talks, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Edward A. Shevardnadze discussed the peace process in more detail, but reached no agreements.

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



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Responsible for the work of the Planning Department in Exploration & Production, comprising studies on ADNOC Group strategies for the changing environment, and on optimisation/development of operations and facilities in the ADNOC Group Oil Operating Companies, integration of ADNOC and Operating Companies' work programmes and budgets, and monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation. The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Petroleum/Mechanical/Chemical Engineering or equivalent, with minimum 12 years relevant experience in the petroleum production industry including 5-6 years in a managerial or senior supervisory level.

SUPERVISOR - PLANS & PROGRAMMES COORDINATION

Responsible for the evaluation and consolidation of work programmes and annual plans of the ADNOC Group Oil Operating Companies (OPCOs) and integration of ADNOC Sole Risk plans for exploration, condensate and gas. Directs the appraisal of budgets and expenditure phasing. Monitors OPCOs' performance, identifies and analyses major problems, and formulates recommendations on course of action.

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Represents ADNOC and coordinates and monitors on its behalf all activities related to the operations and related services of the Oil Operating Companies in the ADNOC Group, so as to conform to ADNOC's policy and guidelines. Represents ADNOC in the related Tender Boards and prepares recommendations on ADNOC position on contract awards renewals, extensions and purchases for submission to ADNOC management.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Engineering, with minimum 10 years engineering experience in oil or allied industry with 4-5 years in the drilling and production operations in a senior supervisory level.

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ABU DHABI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY

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ARTS / LEISURE

Building Spree Marks Golden Age for Washington Museums

By Mary Bartiata
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The new National Building Museum, housed in the century-old Pension Building in northwest Washington, is the only museum of its kind in the United States — perhaps the inevitable monument for the age of geification and giant cranes. Washington's 70th museum, it is dedicated to celebrating the United States' building arts and design from architecture to the splendors of turn-of-the-century wrought iron.

"Americans have been more apt

to study the great palaces of Europe than our own architecture," said Bates Lowry, the museum's director and architectural historian. "This museum will try to see to it that at an early stage in their education, Americans know what our important buildings are, and what a record those buildings are of their own society."

The opening of the Building Museum is the latest milestone in a golden age for Washington's museums, part of a national mania for labeling and exhibition. Due in Washington next are:

The National Museum of Women-

in the Arts (expected to open by April 1987 at the renovated Masonic Temple building); the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum (under construction just off the Washington Mall); a Museum of the City of Washington (expected to open next fall in an old school building); and the Smithsonian's Quadrangle project, to open in May 1988, which will include the Sackler Gallery for Oriental Art and a new, larger home for the Museum of African Art. The U.S. Army has announced plans for its national museum to be located near the Pentagon, but the funding and construction date are still uncertain.

There have been notable museum expansions as well during the past decade. The National Gallery of Art's East Wing was completed in 1979; the National Air and Space Museum, which moved into its present site in 1976, averages 10 million visitors annually and claims to be the most visited museum in the world. The National Collection of Fine Arts was rechristened the National Museum of American Art in 1980 and has more than quadrupled the size of its collection since 1968. The National Geographic Society's Explorers Hall museum is being overhauled in honor of the society's centennial in 1988.

"Museums have been opening at an enormous rate," said Stephen E. Weil, the Hirshhorn Museum's deputy director. California, for example, has been opening museums at a rate equal to one a month since 1979. There is a computer museum in Boston, a broadcasting museum in New York and, in Lincoln, Nebraska, the National Museum of Roller Skating.

The National Building Museum puts Washington two behind Manhattan in number of museums, according to the Official Museum Directory of the American Association of Museums. That listing doesn't include Washington's lesser-known collections, such as the Behnke Museum and Archives

(the nation's largest collection of artifacts of black women leaders), the Volta Bureau (amique hearing aids, ear trumpets and the library of Alexander Graham Bell) and the St. Elizabeth Hospital Museum (relics of Ezra Pound and historical artifacts from the country's first federal mental hospital).

New York, Reger and others said, is still far ahead of Washington in "alternative spaces," or galleries for avant-garde art, and it is still the capital for finance and the arts, but Washington's museum boom has helped transform the city from a cultural backwater to an essential landmark in the United States' cultural landscape.

Experts attribute the museum boom to an assortment of factors, including a better-educated public with more leisure time, the increased showmanship of museum directors and the nation's cultural coming of age.

Lowry, the Building Museum director, suggested that museums may be answering a deeper need: "They have become a place in our society where people go seeking something they don't have — aesthetic satisfaction or education," he said.



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"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life, for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 30th September, 1777

The Yanks have Britain to thank for Thanksgiving

The fourth Thursday of November — which falls this year on November 28th, next Thursday — is a very special day to Americans.

It is, as columnist Art Buchwald writes in his traditional column, reprinted in this newspaper every Thanksgiving, "the one day the year Americans eat better than the French."

All of which America can thank Britain for. Because the Thanksgiving tradition dates back to that tiny band of British exiles who sailed from Plymouth early in the Seventeenth Century and came ashore on the coast of what is now Massachusetts. After a hard winter, and a good harvest, they chose to give their thanks to God for survival in the form of a British harvest dinner. Wild turkeys were shot, ears of corn husked and cooked — and America's most enduring tradition was born.

International hoteliers quickly realized that traveling Yanks, and Americans based abroad, responded quite favorably to the idea of a special Thanksgiving menu. This explains why a few of London's more enterprising hotels and restaurants will be offering festive Thanksgiving specials next Thursday.

Probably the most impressive menu is that being served in the heart of Knightsbridge at the Sheraton Park Tower which rises like a massive cir-

cular column of windows over Hyde Park. Gerd Jacobmeyer, formerly of the Inter-Continental, who is now Sheraton's Executive Chef, is enthusiastic about the lavish feast his team has been preparing. "We start with home-made country pâté," he reports, "cider, a trio of duck, chicken and goose livers, barley soup or a clam-and-mussel chowder. Then roast Tom Turkey, of course, with sprouts, creamed onions and an assortment of vegetables. And pumpkin or mincemeat pie for dessert, followed by coffee, some nuts and mints." Reservations are recommended for the hotel's restaurant has just 110 covers, and the meal, costing £21.50 including VAT will be served Thursday evening only, between 7.30 and midnight.

Jay Campbell, the enthusiastic New Yorker who runs the LA Cafe in Knightsbridge, also realizes his American friends and their British colleagues need a place to lay on a Thanksgiving feast, so will be offering turkey dinners throughout the Lowndes Thistle Hotel, also in Belgravia, explains that his

intimate Adam Room Restaurant will be serving two kinds of turkey on the 28th. "We'll have the traditional roast turkey of course, but if you like your bird with a bit of spice, we also have a Hungarian turkey goulash that's rather delicious." With only 36 covers, early reservations are recommended.

Pomegranate's in Westminster prides itself on being the most cosmopolitan restaurant in Britain, serving everything from Middle Eastern dishes to Mexican fare, so it draws back a bit from plain road Thanksgiving turkey. "But we'll definitely be serving our traditional holiday dish on Thursday," enthuses Welshman Gwynn Jones who presides over the 60-seat establishment. "That's filleted turkey with a peppercorn sauce. And pumpkin pie, of course." Last orders 2:15 for lunch, 11:15 in the evening. There's one huge 12-seat table available for large parties — rare in London restaurants.

For the British who started it all, the Americans who have elevated it into a major holiday feast, and the curious from any land, there's obviously going to be plenty of traditional Thanksgiving fare to go around. Bon appetit.

Arturo Gonzalez

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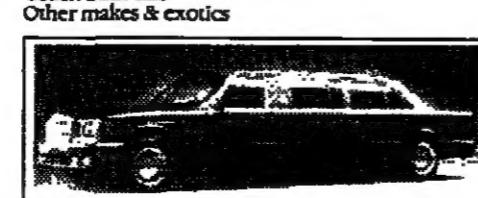
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New Glory for Old Pension Building

By Henry Mitchell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Part of the charm of the National Building Museum, which opened after years of restoration, is the Pension Building, the great structure that houses the museum.

The designer was General Montgomery C. Meigs, the only known architect in history to copy the Farnese Palace in Rome but double its size. His fourth floor is squeezed between the third floor and the three-story crenelated tower on the exterior that it is there, and he lapsed into virtual architectural insanity with his notion of 200 odd

busts stuck in niches so far above the lobby floor that only a stray condor could see them.

His brickwork should get him into heaven, however. Nowhere else in Washington has brick ever been handled so lovingly, or with so satisfying a degree of skill.

There were 1,500 clerks working on pensions in the building, and some of them hated Meigs' notion of a healthy work environment, which included a steady flow (gale, some said) of fresh air. Below every window, three bricks were omitted. (The Building Museum softies have plugged up all the holes.)

The building looks better close up than at a distance, when the fine craftsmanship is lost. Its glory, however, is its interior. Meigs carried on about having a "park" in the lobby and noted wistfully that somebody had given him two fine palm trees. The fountain is his idea, along with the tile floor (in poor repair beneath a new carpet); the paving under the arcades, now terraced, was originally tile.

Before the museum opened, a small check was received from two retired electrical workers in Detroit, marked "for our showplace," and to the director this was a gift of major significance.

Bates Lowry, the museum's director, plans to keep the exhibits in the rooms opening to the arcades, rather than to detract from the stupendous space of the lobby.

Meigs thought the ceilings of offices visited by the public should have at least moderate decoration. Lowry said some of this was uncovered by rubbing with an unbelievable amount of sandpaper.

As long ago as 1968 such lovers of great space as the architect Chloethiel Woodard Smith were suggesting that the Pension Building be turned into a museum of the building arts. By 1974 a small committee was meeting. Lawyers, architects, critics and government officials pitched in, eventually winning their cause. The building is owned by the federal government, which lends it to the museum board, a private group.

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EX-REMBRANDT — After months of doubts and tests, a brochure from the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum in West Berlin concedes that the museum's prize attraction, "The Man With the Golden Helmet" (detail), is not by Rembrandt but by an "unknown artist," perhaps one of his students.

Magic Christmas' Beguiling

CAPSULE reviews of films released in the United States:

Paul Atanassio of "One Magic Christmas" on "One Magic Christmas".

Vivid, beautifully produced and beguilingly perverse, Phillip Morris' film promises to become a holiday fixture. Gimme Granger (Mary Steenburgen), a small-town housewife, could fit her Christmas spirit in an egg cup. Her husband,

Jack (Gary Busey), has been laid off and wants to splash away their savings to open a bicycle repair shop, while her boss at the supermarket hounds her to work.

Christmas Eve, Gimme needs someone to teach her the meaning of

MOVIE MARQUEE

Christmas. Enter Gideon (Harry Dean Stanton), a Christmas angel.

With his bald face and blank-eyed innocence, Stanton is a remarkable case of casting against type, cutting what's syrupy in the story.

□

Vincent Canby of "The New York Times" on "White Nights".

As star vehicles go, Taylor Hackford's film is an Edsel. The only reason to buy it — a compelling one — is Michael Baryshnikov. His co-star is Gregory Hines, a great tap dancer but not in Baryshnikov's league as a film personality, especially not with this kind of ludicrous material. Baryshnikov plays a Russian ballet star who defected eight years earlier and finds himself back in the Soviet Union when his jet accidentally crashes in Siberia. Hines plays a Hungarian-born dancer who, disenchanted over Vietnam, has defected to the Soviet Union and, after initial celebrity, finds himself in Siberia with what looks to be a permanent traveling tap company of "Foxy and Bass". An escape melodrama eventually ensues, only tolerable when Baryshnikov is on the screen.

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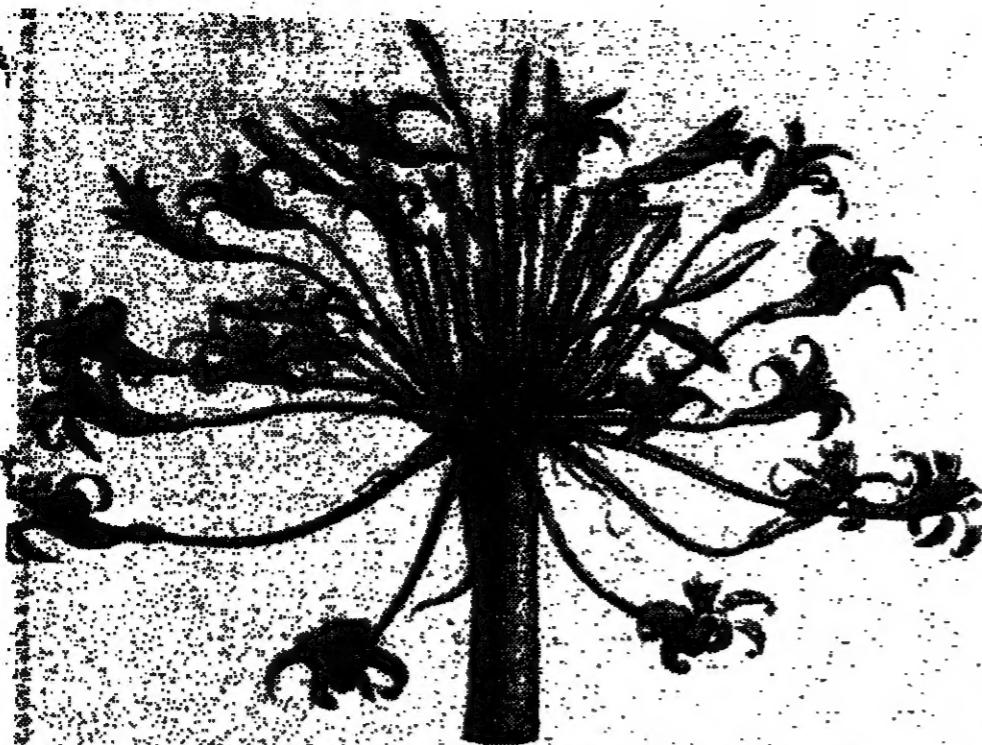
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ARTS / LEISURE



EXPENSIVE BOUQUET — This watercolor of the Amaryllis Joséphine is one of 468 paintings in a 16-volume set of botanical illustrations painted for Napoleon's Empress Joséphine that was auctioned for \$5.5 million Wednesday at Sotheby's in New York. The watercolors in "Les Liliacées," bought by W. Graham Arader, a New York dealer, were painted by the Belgian-born artist Pierre-Joseph Redouté, who was court painter to Marie-Antoinette before the French Revolution and worked for Joséphine after the revolution. He recorded flowers from her gardens on vellum from 1802 to 1816. The price for the 320-page set was a record for a book sold in the United States, a Sotheby's spokesman said.

Dud Works 'Attributed' to Géricault Clutter an Otherwise Singular Sale

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The thirst for works of art from private collections that have long been hidden away found a spectacular expression last week when a group of paintings, drawings and lithographs by Theodore Géricault was auctioned at Christie's. Some pieces reached phenomenal prices, such as £1.46 million (including sales charge) for the painting called "Bust of a Negro."

This would have been inconceivable had it not been for the provenance — a Swiss collection — and

SOURIN MELIKIAN

for the surprise effect created by pictures last seen in 1953 at the Géricault exhibition in Winterthur. Yet Hans Edward Bühlner did not stand out as a remarkable collector for the painting as a best seller.

Bühlner, who was born in 1893 and died in 1967, came from a Winterthur family of textile producers. He developed two passions: boy-horseback-riding — as a cavalry officer, he was a brilliant show-jumper and good for Switzerland at the 1924 Olympics — and drawing. He informed his father by spending 1916 in Berlin studying drawing and engraving under Louis Corinth.

At the end of World War I, having married an heiress and joined his family's company after all, Bühlner began buying art. He picked up a few Géricaults — a horse painter if ever there was one. An auction in 1938 is said to have had a decisive effect on his collecting urge. Unfortunately, however, Bühlner did not have a discriminating eye for art.

Even after some weeding out by Christie's experts, the collection offered in London included a handful of remarkable works by the artist, a number undisputedly by him but not so remarkable, and several "attributed" to Géricault.

It must be said in fairness to Bühlner that the question of authorship is by no means always a transparent one. Christie's catalog produced entries that are masterpieces of noncommittal diplomacy, bringing in the multiple and often contradictory opinions of dealers and scholars. Commenting on an "attributed" portrait of a child, the catalog observed: "Dubaut and Nathan proposed this as an early work of Géricault, possibly a copy after van Dyck. The idea has been questioned by Grunche while Etmer also has reservations, but does not reject out of hand the possibility that it could be autograph." Whoever it may be, the portrait is good. A bidder carried off the riddle for £5,940.

More disturbing were the copies in the collection. The "attributed" painting of an officer on a rearing horse, considered by Pierre Dubaut and Peter Nathan to be a sketch for the picture in the Louvre that is one of Géricault's most famous paintings, is rejected by Philippe Grunche. Etmer calls it "an old copy." A buyer gambled to the tune of £8,640, quadrupling Christie's high estimate.

Such a context could have harmed the better works. One of Sotheby's experts is said to have been offered the sale and to have declined it, partly because of the



Portrait of child, its origin disputed, sold for £5,940.

huge reserve prices requested by the Bühlner family, but the cumbersome presence of so many "attributed" duds must also have weighed in his decision. That Christie's overcame this handicap was no mean feat.

Most remarkable is the fact that £1.46 million should have been given for a portrait that is admirable, but uncommercial by all accepted standards. The "Bust of a Negro" represents a man identified by some experts as a model for Géricault named Joseph. It is painted in a dark color scheme — the black face of the man seen head and shoulders, is faintly lighted on the left and set against a blackish-brown background. The expression is one of despair and helplessness — the bloodshot eyes appear to be those of a sick man. Commercially, sadness is not a good point.

Worst of all, the condition is not as good as one might hope. Examining the surface under blue light, one could see a small hole and an irregular crack in the paint surface that had been filled in. In the course of a relatively recent refinishing, the paint surface has been slightly ground into the new canvas. It now misses something of the original liveliness of the brushwork. This is a masterpiece that will appeal only to a great connoisseur, or, more likely, some major museum in the making — and at that price, there are not many left. Eugene Thaw, the New York dealer who bid for it, is unlikely to have bought it for stock.

The second highest price at a small study on paper laid on canvas, £540,000, was paid for a small study on paper laid on canvas, 20 by 29 centimeters (8 by 11 inches). Proportionately, that price is phenomenal. The scene, showing men in the nude or half nude, struggling to control rearing horses, has all the qualities of Géricault — the movement, the tension conveyed by the effort of the bodies thrust backwards and by the threatening

yellow light. But the price paid by the London dealer Walter Goetz, also presumably on behalf of a millionaire collector or an institution, is unprecedented for such a small study by a 19th-century painter.

The greatest surprise, however, was the £356,000 given for "Le Gisant" (21 by 24 centimeters), making it the most expensive watercolor ever. It is an illustration for Byron's poem "Gisant" is Turkish for "infidel" describing a Christian rebel in Turkey.

*He wades along, but ere he pass'd,
One glance he snatched, as if his last;
A moment check'd his wheeling
steed,
A moment breathed him from his speed.*

The rider, raising his clenched fist as he looks back, restraining his horse, is dramatically lighted by a ray of moonlight from a cluster of heavy black clouds. The composition, however well done, borders on kitsch.

In the circumstances, one may wonder why the superb painting of a rearing horse on paper laid on canvas made only £183,000. Compared with the previous prices, this is not a lot for a remarkable study of the subject in which Géricault excelled most. It was the first important piece in the sale; perhaps buyers had not warmed up during the procession of uninteresting or dubious works that opened the proceedings — many of them selling extremely well for what they were: £85,000 for an equestrian portrait of Marie de Medici, after Rubens, which had been estimated at £27,000 to £35,280, is simply crazy.

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Carnegie Show Stands Out Among Internationals

By John Russell
New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH — The 49th Carnegie International Exhibition has not been rivaled by any international exhibition of its kind in this visitor's experience.

Remembering the student demonstrations, the unauthorized rehanging in the middle of the night, the open hostility between one country and another and the bitterly disputed prize givings that have been the mark of this or that opening since the end of World War II, what was going on in Pittsburgh was hard to credit. In a troubled world, the Carnegie International of 1985 seemed to have been launched in an atmosphere of multinational harmony. For this, credit is due to John R. Ladd, director of the Carnegie Institute Museum of Art; to his curator for contemporary art, John Caldwell; and to the international committee they invoked.

As to the prize winners — the West German painter Anselm Kiefer and the American sculptor Richard Serra — they could almost be said to have nominated themselves. It would have been very difficult, for instance, for any sculpture inside the Carnegie Institute Museum of Art to match the impact of Richard Serra's 40-foot-high (12-meter) weathering steel "Carnegie," which stands just outside the front door on a middle ground between museum and street.

Whereas the Serra sculpture stands tall, both figuratively and literally, the show's painters, sculptors and solitary representative of video art have to face a humdrum promiscuity. The Heinz Galleries in the museum are neither few nor small, and every attempt was made to accommodate the 41 strongly characterized and often mutually incompatible contributors with some semblance of fairness. But this was an exhibition in which artists gave not only their best but their biggest. This sometimes led to trouble.

Brice Marden, for instance, is a painter whose work has a plain grandeur and a fundamental stability that call for calm and stillness in its surroundings. When it is hung aslant of an installation that has Georg Baselitz on one side and Francesco Clemente on the other, it might as well be back where it came from. No one ever called Julian Schnabel unassimilable, but even one of his very large paintings had trouble beating back the outside and caricatural painted bronze heads of representative Florentines by Markus Lüpertz that had been set out in front of it.

Conceivably it was better to be in the thick of things than to be tucked away, like Ellsworth Kelly, in corners no less disadvantageous. Even so, there were, quite justifiably, some long faces among the contributors, even if they came to realize that there was "nothing personal" about it. Besides, much of the work is by its nature aggressive, and well able to fight for itself. It could also be argued that the chance to see so much ambitious work in one place was more important than the search for optimum conditions in which to see it.

Perhaps it was Per Kirkeby, a Danish painter born in 1938, who in his catalog essay came nearest to defining the timely fascination of this show. "There are times when American qualities are indispensable and others when the European dead-weight is suddenly worth that weight in gold. There were the '60s and there is now. There are great fluctuations, and there is your own biology. Remarkably often, the two things go well together. So, each thing to its own time."

What we witness in Pittsburgh is a moment in art at which the old world and the new are for once in equilibrium. That equilibrium is



"A Citizen of Florence," by Markus Lüpertz.

owed primarily to artists, born between 1932 and 1953, who are in the middle of something, not near the end of something. It is this, as much as to anything else, that this international owes both its ex-

hilating quality and the atmosphere of trust and harmony in which the committee would seem to have worked.

There were some welcome diversions from the standard international road show of contemporary art. If Lucian Freud, at 63 the oldest contributor to the show, has never quite been accepted in the United States, it may be because what he has to say about human nature and about the properties of paint is too intransigent, too naked and too poignant. But that is it, the group of his paintings in Pittsburgh is about as good as it could be, and it includes the (for him) very large painting called "Large Interior W. 11 (after Watteau)," which is both an echo of a famous Watteau in the Thysseus collection and a portrait of five young people in the tumbledown part of London that Freud has made his own. No less tenderly than Watteau does Freud portray the fugitive nature of first youth and the inevitability of oncoming hurts and the state of abstracted reverie in which very young people often huddle together.

There are other surprises in the show, which can be seen through Jan. 5. I enjoyed especially the three-screen video installation by Dara Birnbaum, which goes on its quietly hypnotic way despite all the racketry images around it. There is also much to savor in the contributions of Sol LeWitt, Neil Jenney, Jan Dibbets and Howard Hodgkin, who are so completely themselves that we cannot imagine them getting into a competitive frame of mind.

Halfway through the exhibition, and after we have taken a great deal of chromatic buffeting, a large white room is given over to Kiefer and Robert Ryman. No pairing could be more mutually beneficial. The white radiance of Ryman, so subtly inflected, ideally sets off the heavy, densely worked images of Kiefer. (The prize-winning painting, "Midgard," measures 12 feet

by 12 feet.) The Bochner retrospective is divided between the university art gallery and the Hewlett Gallery in the College of Fine Arts, a short walk away. In the catalog, King and Charles Stuckey do a fine job of elucidation.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Something to Build On

A Spirit of Geneva

Not a bad two days' work in Geneva. After years of bitter name-calling and sterile combat, the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States decided that they really needed a more respectful relationship. After hours of spirited debate, President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev attest that, much as they deplore each other's military buildup, they share an interest in controlling the arms race and restraining their other rivalries. Nothing startling there; these conclusions merely ratify the attitudes of their predecessors. Yet both men judged this to be progress which makes it so.

On the central issue of arms control, they did little more than reiterate sharp disagreements about space-based defenses. Yet the decision to meet again next year and in 1987 offers at least a chance to "accelerate" the negotiations. Many more high-level contacts will be needed to break through to significant arms reductions. But the atmospheric gains in Geneva look to be more than momentary.

Mr. Gorbachev, who is likely to lead the Soviet Union for the foreseeable future, certifies that the president whom Moscow so often vilifies as a mortal enemy is actually a rational competitor interested in rules of restraint. And Mr. Reagan, the most stridently anti-Communist president since World War II, testifies that no amount of evil in the Soviet system should discourage Americans from pursuing their interests in negotiation and compromise. Margaret Thatcher was right: Conservatives can do business with Mr. Gorbachev.

That turns back the clock at least to 1980. The hostilities uncorked by Soviet actions in Afghanistan and Poland and by Ronald Reagan's rejection of the SALT-2 arms treaty have not been forgotten, but they are declared to be history. American and Soviet society both stand to gain from this diplomatic revival.

Mr. Gorbachev commits a new generation of Soviet leaders to coexistence and better relations with America. That puts a premium on defusing crisis abroad, if only to focus on domestic development. Mr. Reagan invests his great popularity in a cause that could liberate American politics from its initial unrelenting psychological and economic warfare against the Soviet Union. Both governments have indeed made a "fresh start." And both leaders are likely to stick to that track because it promises them political profit.

The Soviet leader, only eight months in office, has quickly made himself the equal of an American leader who prizes national strength. As the man who matched wits with Mr. Reagan and will do so again in America next June, Mr. Gorbachev acquires new authority in the Kremlin. And as Mr. Reagan recognized in his rush to report to Congress Thursday night, the president has robbed the Democrats of the peace issue and will look for dividends in his struggles over legislation and for control of the Senate next year.

None of this guarantees early progress on arms control, Afghanistan or Nicaragua. The institutionalized suspicions that drive Soviet-American rivalries will not yield to fire-side civility or clever arguments. But confounding views of national interest can be redefined over time, if the heads of government press their bureaucracies toward that end.

The chances are great that Mr. Reagan

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A New Civility

It was at least a civil summit. Whatever differences were expressed in their long sessions alone, in public President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev were at pains to display restraint and amiability. A hint of frustration seemed to touch Mr. Gorbachev's remarks at his press conference on Thursday. And Mr. Reagan acknowledged to Congress Thursday night that he had paid Mr. Gorbachev "the tribute of candor." Yet, on the surface cordiality and forbearance reigned.

There is always the risk in these summit extravaganzas, that the chemistry will go sour or that differences will widen into misunderstanding or worse. By this standard it would have been enough for the president to come home cloaked in an aura of relief that relations had not worsened. In fact, both leaders said that something more positive was achieved in the way of mutual understanding and that a political impulse was given to arms control. That two more summits are in the offing is reassuring. Much can be said for a subdued and steady approach to Soviet-American relations, especially when the gap in formal positions and in leaders' perspectives is so broad.

Still, a thinness of tangible results is notable. The exchanges and humanitarian relief and other items were something, but the summit did not produce agreement even on the full list of lesser bilateral accords that had earlier been described as fit for Geneva sanction. Nor was there public sign of any decision on the large arms control issues or on the regional disputes that lie at the heart of Soviet-American rivalry.

For Mr. Gorbachev, one can guess that his failure to stop the Strategic Defense Initiative, which the Kremlin had characterized as his chief summit concern, had something to do with his readiness to paint as successes the less tangible, atmospheric modifications. At his press conference he insisted that slamming the door on the SDI was the continuing Soviet condition for "radical" cutbacks in offensive arms. Still, the final joint statement recorded his agreement to seek "early progress" in "areas where there is common ground." The "areas" named exclude the Soviet priority of space arms but include the American priorities of deep cuts in offensive strategic arms and an interim accord on missiles in Europe.

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and some others had urged Mr. Reagan not to trade away the SDI or to extend the controls of SALT-2. Mr. Reagan evidently did not. It seems premature to conclude that "Weinberger won" on arms control, or that the perfunctory language in the joint statement on regional issues means there are no chances for restraint there either. The deepening of consultation could turn out to be important.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

They Didn't Avert Their Eyes

President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev did not avert their eyes from each other in their meeting at Geneva. The future of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union is hidden in the undisclosed contents of their private talks. In any case, we value the fact that the summit was held and that they promised to continue their dialogue. It is a "fresh start."

The joint statement says that both countries have set a goal of a 50-percent reduction in nuclear arms, but the two sides could agree on the Strategic Defense Initiative. The world can only expect that the two leaders will make more efforts toward this goal, as promised in their statement at the end of the summit. Each of the two countries is shouldering difficult domestic problems, and they have come under pressure from their allies to promote dialogue.

— Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

Mr. Gorbachev is a realist; the main lesson of this summit is precisely that he has decided to accept differences and resume not only sustained dialogue but also much more active

— The Egyptian Gazette (Cairo).

FROM OUR NOV. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: A Herculean Task in Panama
PARIS — Hercules, says the mythological story, tore asunder two mountains and opened a passage between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. That was a good day's work even for the greatest of Greek heroes, but there is a man on the Isthmus of Panama who is doing a work that may be reckoned of even greater importance. Colonel George W. Goethals' report on the progress of the Panama Canal is as impressive as the splendid Homeric line. The whole world watches the digging of this passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, for it will mean the remaking of the map of trade routes. The revelation that the opening of the canal may occur two or three years sooner than the original target date of 1915 has given the world a kind of shock of pleasure—or of pain, according to the point of view.

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After 22 Wasted Years, Testing Continues

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Perhaps the first significant nuclear arms control achievement was the Limited Test Ban Treaty, negotiated in July 1963, ratified by the U.S. Senate in September and taking effect on Oct. 10 of that year.

President Kennedy signed the treaty on Oct. 7 and set out later that month on a tour of the American West. Ostensibly he was visiting conservation projects; in fact, as any astute reporter could learn, the trip was designed as a sort of pre-campaign swing before the election year 1964.

He was in a period of declining popularity and his trip was not at first a great success. Crowds always turn out to see a president, but experienced campaigners noted a lack of enthusiasm and a low-key response to his "conservation" speeches.

In Great Falls, Montana, Mr. Kennedy partly dropped the guise of touring conservation projects and talked about what the test ban would do — stop testing in outer space, under water and, most important, in the atmosphere. It would drastically reduce the threat of nuclear fallout. The Great Falls audience responded with roars of approval.

At every remaining appearance, mostly in Republican and conservative states, Mr. Kennedy repeated and expanded his remarks about the test ban. Everywhere the response was enthusiastic. As he moved west, his trip began to take on something of the atmosphere of a campaign swing.

I covered that trip for The New York Times.

Remember The Afghan Nightmare

By Orrin G. Hatch

The writer is a Republican senator from Utah.

WASHINGTON — A popular analogy applied to the Soviet war against the Afghan people is that Afghanistan is "Moscow's Vietnam." That is superficially true. According to recent reports, the war has not won the wholehearted support of the Soviet people or even, as the high desertion rate suggests, from the soldiers sent to Afghanistan, in the sense that it is an unpopular war, Afghanistan can be said to be a "Vietnam." But there the analogy ends.

The Kremlin does not as a rule pay

close attention to domestic public opinion. And, unlike the war in Vietnam, the one in Afghanistan is largely hidden from the eyes of the world. These two factors make it possible for Babrak Karmal's puppet regime to pursue its campaign to "Sovietize" Afghan society and to destroy the freedom fighters, the mujahidin.

The mujahidin have two fundamental strengths: the support of the majority of their countrymen and their own determination and raw courage. Poorly equipped and disorganized at the outset, they have become increasingly effective. They control large areas of the countryside. The Soviet "limited contingent" has not been able to crush them.

Moscow's strategy is not aimed at winning a military victory per se but at cutting off the mujahidin from their base of support by terrorizing the Afghan people. The systematic bombardment of villages drives thou-

sands into the cities, where, presumably, Soviet forces can exercise greater control. The secret police is conducting a broad campaign to arrest, interrogate and torture people suspected of opposing the regime.

A former officer of the security police has described the following types of torture: giving electric shocks, tearing out fingernails, plucking out the beards of some prisoners, pressing on the throats of prisoners to force them to open their mouths while the guards urinate into them, setting police dogs on detainees, raping women in front of family members and other vile acts.

These are more than "human rights violations." What is happening is not only torture but genocide.

Of the approximately 16 million Afghans in the country in 1980, an estimated one million have been executed or have starved to death since the Soviet invasion. According to a report by Afghan Aid, a charitable

organization, about half a million Afghans are in danger of starvation. Some four million refugees — more than a quarter of the population — have fled to Pakistan and Iran.

But the Afghan horror story has

not yet ended. This is one key difference between Afghanistan and Vietnam. As a recent study put it: "Vietnam was a high-tech television war; Afghanistan is one of those old-fashioned encounters that take place in the dark." Television cameras are not allowed inside Afghanistan to film the children whose hands have been blown off, or the tens of thousands of other maimed victims of the Karmal regime.

But this is no excuse for the de facto blackout by much of the world's media. Some three million Afghan refugees have fled to Pakistan. Each one has a story to tell.

Meanwhile, a far greater effort

must be made to assist the freedom

fighters in their public information campaign. The \$500,000 grant that the U.S. Congress has approved for an Afghan media project, sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency, is a step in the right direction.

This worthwhile initiative needs to be augmented by other efforts. The newly established Radio Free Afghanistan, which broadcasts into Afghanistan for half an hour a day, should be upgraded and expanded.

Mujahidin liaison offices should be established in cities such as New York, Paris and Tokyo to help raise

money for the resistance fighters and to tell their story to the world.

Vietnam was fought in Western living rooms on the evening news. Afghanistan is largely out of sight, out of mind. Soviet objectives in the region have not changed. Arrests, torture and executions continue unabated. To ignore all this is to do a grave injustice to the Afghan people.

The New York Times

regular basis on regional issues, I am afraid that there has been very modest progress in this respect — maybe none at all. This is a pity, for rapid

progress on such issues would be in the interest of all concerned.

Both sides have agreed that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. And they will not seek military superiority.

This means the superpowers recognize that they are forced to cooperate,

to move from a situation of mutual assured destruction to a state of mutual assured security. Partnership in questions of security has become the unavoidable consequence of the deadly capabilities of both sides.

Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev maintain their differing fundamental positions: this was to be expected. But they are partners nonetheless, and indispensable to each other when it comes to making World War III impossible.

Understandably enough, the complicated issues of arms control could not be resolved. And it remains to be seen how soon success-oriented negotiations can result from new instructions to the negotiators.

It is important, all the same, that

negotiations on nuclear and space arms are to be accelerated with a view

to accomplishing the tasks set down in the joint U.S.-Soviet agreement of Jan. 8, 1985. That package remains:

the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination on Earth; limiting and reducing nuclear arms; enhancing strategic stability.

The idea of an interim solution for intermediate-range weapons — of particular importance and interest to us in Europe — is being considered by the United States.

The complexity of the issues stem-

ming from new technologies in weapons systems is unchanged. But if the good will expressed in Geneva can be preserved, there are better chances for finding solutions in this area, too.

The commitment to reach a general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and an eventual destruc-

tion of existing stockpiles of such weapons is to be welcomed. Efforts to prevent the proliferation of chemical weapons to third countries have been reaffirmed. Equally welcome is the commitment to observe the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

But a question of great importance is going to be whether both sides can manage to renounce further deployment of nuclear weapons and space weapons, particularly anti-satellite weapons that will soon be ready for deployment. Otherwise, the continuing arms race would rapidly endanger any results reached in Geneva.

The talks at Geneva also deal with other issues of interest to third countries. While one cannot but welcome the agreement to exchange views on a

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ingly close to a comprehensive test ban. The Western nations were demanding seven annual on-site inspections within Soviet borders in order to verify compliance; the Soviet Union was willing to accept no more than three such inspections. The difference no doubt seemed vast then; today, in view of an arms race that has grown out of all reason, has cost each of the superpowers untold billions and has degraded rather than enhanced the security of each. The risks of compromise in 1963 appear to have been well worth taking.

But neither side yielded; nuclear weapons testing continued unabated. And nothing was to come of whatever new determination might have been born in John Kennedy by those Western crowds' enthusiasm for the Limited Test Ban Treaty. Just weeks later, on another Western tour, he was shot dead in Dallas 22 years ago Friday.

Now President Reagan has concluded meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev in which their "personal differences" on the control of nuclear weapons apparently were not overcome.

Once again, as has been the case for most of 30 years, no progress was made toward a cessation of nuclear testing. It is not clear that the subject was even discussed, although the Russians are in the midst of a six-month test moratorium that Mr. Reagan has refused to enter. Testing will go on. The arsenals will continue to grow.

The New York Times

The Leaders Talked Past Each Other

By Flora Lewis

GENEVA — There were no evident hitches at the Reagans-Gorbachev summit, and nobody gave away anything. Both men went home stuck on the same conflicting positions they had brought to Geneva, so far as could be told.

Despite a remarkable five hours of private talks in the presence only of interpreters, each leader said he was still sure that the other would come around after thinking over the sensible ideas he had offered. So much for charm and persuasion.

That was no surprise. Summity is not a matter of affection. For all the White House talk about "personal chemistry," it makes little difference short of such an abrasive approach that it leads to temper tantrums. And both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev were determined to be civil so they could announce that they had got along very nicely, thank you, and looked forward to meeting again.

They talked past each other, repeating all the things that each has been saying for months now without any hint of being ready to budge and reach further for compromise. American officials say Mr. Reagan's "star wars" program has put the United States in a strong bargaining position. But there is still no sign that the president has any interest in bargaining away even a period of restraint on his cherished project, and the Soviet leader is adamant that everything hinges on its renunciation.

The Leader
Talked
Each Other

By Flora Lee

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Discovering The Art of Islamic Cairo

By Souren Melikian

FEW ARAB capitals of the Middle East have survived the turmoil of 20th-century events with their mosques, their palaces, the maze of their century-old streets, the gates that lead through the ramparts, even the fantastic necropolis sprawling beyond its limits.

Cairo has. Despite the quickening pace of destruction that threatens many mansions and mausoleums, it is the artistic Rome of the Arab world. Whole areas still stand almost as they did 500 or 600 years ago. The Ancient Egypt of the pyramids is some miles away, not in the city that was founded by the adepts of Islam more than 1,000 years ago. Several of its monuments are as unique to Islamic architecture as Saint Peter's is to baroque art in Christian Europe.

There is no other mosque like the powerful square structure erected by Ahmad ibn Tulun in 879. Low walls enclose an outer courtyard beyond which emerge the high walls of the mosque itself. Pierced by one long horizontal line of arched windows placed high above ground level, it looks like a fortress.

Small rectangular doors lead at wide intervals into its inner space, a huge courtyard surrounded by arcades, three aisles deep on one side, five on the other sides. Enormous piers with engaged columns in each angle support barrel vaults with ogive profile, a reminder that Gothic Europe borrowed not a little from the Islamic East, including the pointed arch. Stucco panels exquisitely carved with geometrical patterns once covered all the soffits, or undersides, of the arches.

Several can still be seen, masterpieces of Islamic abstract design at its highest, strongly marked by the influence of Iran, as K.A.C. Creswell, the author of "Early Muslim Architecture," has pointed out. They do not lessen the impression of ascetic restraint nor do probably, the panels of Kufic calligraphy carved in teakwood, some of which remain.

Progressing through the archways from one massive pier to another, one is reminded of the Islamic theme that the world is but a passage leading to light. Light, indeed, glows intensely in the courtyard. Damaged more than 100 years ago and restored, the Mosque of Ibn Tulun retains its austere grandeur and invites meditation.

The later periods have left here and there a gem or two of abstract carving in wood and stucco. One of the most accomplished stucco *mibrabs* (a shallow niche indicating the direction of Mecca which Moslems face when saying prayers) was completed in 1094 A.D. In the 13th century, a *minbar*, or preacher's chair that looks like a staircase leading to a domed platform, was carved with intricate geometrical patterns.

At the center of the courtyard, a domed monument built in 1296 over the abomination well looks like an exercise in solid geometry of surprising modernity. It

(Continued on Next Page)



Major
mosques
of Cairo:
Ibn
Toumou,
above,
Al Azhar,
below.

At Luxor, Preservation Gains Time for Legacy of Pharaohs

By Jane Friedman

LUXOR — The clippety-clop of wobbly horse-drawn carriages along the Nile road give this town in Upper Egypt a sleepy feeling. But nearby, Egyptian, European and American archaeologists working hard to save its ancient remains.

From roughly 2000 B.C. to 500 B.C., Luxor was the religious and political capital of an empire that stretched from the Upper Nile to the Euphrates. The pharaohs built huge monuments here to themselves and to their god Amun, from whom they claimed their right to rule.

The bulk of the excavations in Luxor were carried out from the mid-19th to mid-20th centuries. They bared the magnificent temple of Luxor, the power base of the Egyptian kings, and the temple of Karnak, which was the residence of Amun. Both temples were built more than 3,000 years ago.

They also uncovered the huge tombs of the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens and the smaller tombs of nobles and workmen in which daily life and religious beliefs were recounted in detail.

The ruins of Luxor are the largest concentration of antiquities in the world and many have been preserved in original form and color so that they give a striking picture of the pharaohs.

The excavations show a highly ordered society in which kingship was regularly reconfirmed in elaborate rituals.

The magnificent frescos and reliefs also show the human side of the pharaohs: Queen Hatshepsut, who dressed in men's clothes, pharaohs who scratched out the images of the kings who came before them and King Akhenaten, who threw out the cult of the gods and installed one god, Aton, although his monotheistic policy was reversed after his death.

Nevertheless, the scores of tombs and temples that have been excavated are in danger of extinction. The opening of the monuments has made them vulnerable to dust, sand, air and the abuse of the many tourists who visit them each year. Several tombs have already been closed to the public.

In addition, the Aswan High Dam, which became operational in 1968, has raised the underground water table, exposing the monuments to the erosive effect of salt in the water. Some of the water evaporates, but the salt crystallizes inside the monuments, causing pieces of rock to break off.

Dr. Lanny Bell, director of the University of Chicago's archaeological team in Luxor, said the monuments are deteriorating so fast that 75 percent of the objects in photographs taken of Luxor temple in 1983 no longer exist.

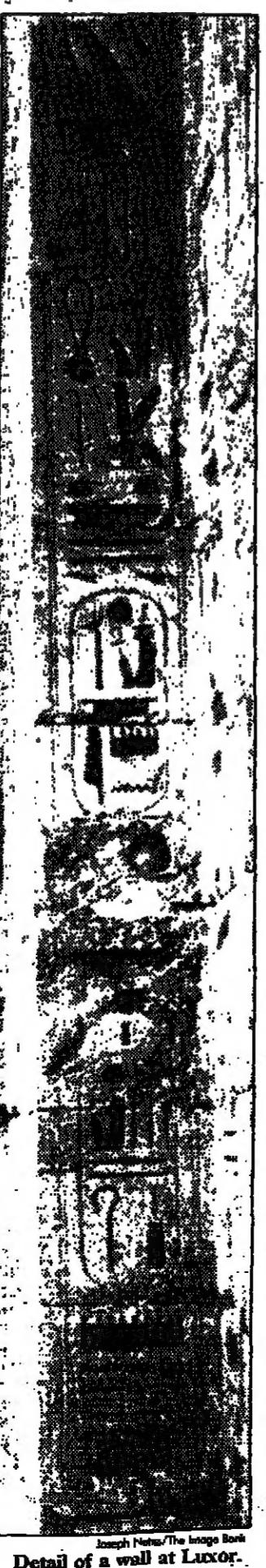
The tomb of Nefertiti, a wife of Rameses II, has become "one big salt bubble," he said, and it may never be opened again.

Hundreds of tombs and temples have not yet been excavated. They include the palaces of pharaohs and the tomb of Rameses II, which has not been touched because of its precarious construction and the danger it could pose to excavators.

Archaeologists today, however, are focusing on small excavations and on restoring and preserving the excavated legacy of the pharaohs.

At an area called Abu el Grot, an Egyptian team is excavating the homes of ordinary people from the time of Rameses II and earlier. The rise in the water table has made these ruins vulnerable. The Avenue of the Sphinxes, which ran from Karnak to Luxor temples, is also being excavated.

On the west side of the Nile, which was a huge burial ground probably because the sun sets in the west, the Egyptians are uncovering a large tomb that contained the mummies of Mummo Emhat, a mayor of ancient



Joseph Nicas/The Image Bank
Detail of a wall at Luxor.

TRAVEL IN EGYPT

A SPECIAL REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23-24, 1985

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On Tour in a Land of Monumental History

By Scott MacLeod

CAIRO — Herodotus, that intrepid tourist from Halicarnassus, visited Egypt and loved it. Among other things, he marveled at how Egyptians snared crocodiles from the Nile by using pigs as bait. At one point, Herodotus commented: "I shall have a great deal to say because of the number of remarkable things which the country contains and because of the fact that most monuments which beggar description are to be found there than anywhere else in the world." This was 1,500 years ago.

To his credit, the Greek traveler-historian did not succumb to the pyramids. He explored the entire land, from the Nile to its outer deserts, as might a traveler today who is curious about Egypt's 5,000 years of civilization, from Menes, who united Lower and Upper Egypt, to the modern Arab nation of Nasser, Sadat and Mubarak.

Those who follow this route, particularly Americans, should, of course, be sensitive to the political

Herodotus did not succumb to the pyramids. He explored the entire land, from the Nile to its outer deserts.

tensions in the Middle East. During recent demonstrations in Cairo following the commandeering of the Achille Lauro, Americans were warned to stay away from universities, where anti-American sentiment was high. The State Department cautioned Americans then in Egypt to maintain a low profile, but it is not now advising against travel to the country.

Cairo fascinates as a 20th-century city. A quarter of the Arab people are found in Egypt, and a quarter of Egyptians are found in Cairo. Thousands are so poor that they make their home in a cemetery called the City of the Dead. Across town, some of the wealthiest men in the world gamble at risky casinos.

The quickest orientation to modern Cairo is the bazaar, Khan el-Khalili. Festhavn's coffeehouse at the gateway serves thick Turkish brew or mint tea.

Inside the marketplace, traders haggle in four or more languages over goods ranging from fine Egyptian cotton to cheap glassware imported from Taiwan.

Most people come to Cairo for its past. The Egyptian Museum near Tahrir Square houses the greatest collection of Egyptian antiquities.

On the second floor of the museum, in understated displays, are the treasures from the tomb of King Tutankhamen.

The pyramids of Giza and nearby Saqqara can be seen in the distance. Built 4,500 years ago, their size and geometrical perfection make them strangely powerful monuments. The half-man, half-lion Sphinx is there, too.

Often overlooked by visitors are Coptic and Islamic Cairo. Copts are Egyptian Christians and make up about 10 percent to 15 percent of the population. They are regarded as descendants of the pharaohs.

Egypt was one of the earliest lands to embrace Christianity, so the Copts had an important role in early Christianity.

Coptic churches are scattered around the country, and Coptic art, viewed at a special museum in old Cairo, represents a major contribution to Egyptian culture.

The Copts faded into the background with the emergence of Islam in the 7th century.

Cairo has a splendid Islamic museum, but Islam is clearly a living religion here and the minarets of hundreds of mosques pierce the skyline.

To probe deeper into pharaonic Egypt, a 400-mile (648-kilometer) cruise up the Nile takes one to Luxor and the Valley of the Kings, where Tutankhamen's burial chamber can be viewed.

The area, known in ancient times as Thebes, was the capital of Egypt during the Middle and New Kingdoms.

All types of steamers transit the Nile, catering to a variety of tourists, from backpackers to the cocktails-before-dinner set.

Alexandria, more Mediterranean than Egyptian, is another world altogether.

This once-great city founded by Alexander — it has a fine Greco-Roman museum — looks and smells like the seedy prewar metropolis of Lawrence Durrell's "Alexandria Quartet." Westward on the sea is El Alamein, where Montgomery won the battle that turned the tide of the North African campaign in favor of the Allies.

Further along is Marsa Matruh, an expanding resort city with some of the finest beaches in Egypt, attracting vacationers from all over the country.

From here, with special police permission, true adventurers can organize convoys across the desert 10 hours away to the oasis of Siwa, near the Libyan border, where 10,000 inhabitants live in a bygone century and still speak Berber.

Alternatively, explorers can camp in the Sinai peninsula, a rugged triangle of territory cut off from the rest of Egypt by the Suez Canal. Sinai constitutes the joint between Africa and Asia. In the midst of the mountainous desert is St. Catherine's monastery, which is run by Greek Orthodox monks.

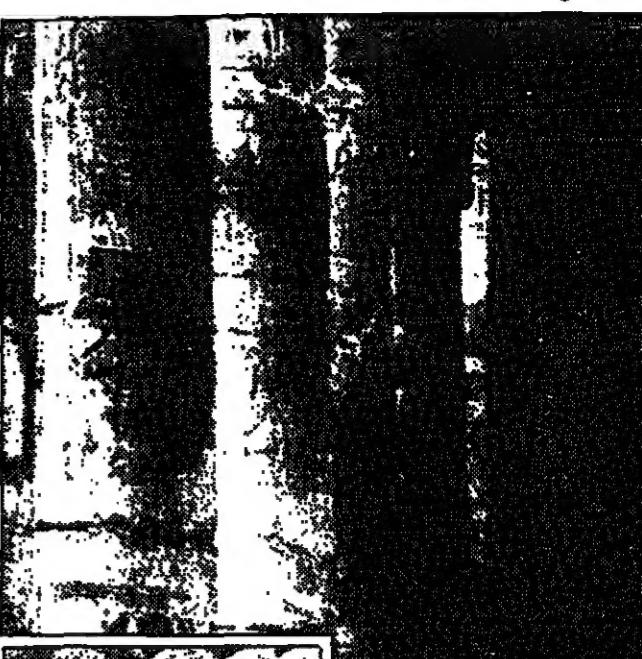
It was built in 527 on the spot where God is believed to have revealed himself to Moses in the burning bush.

There are a variety of resorts on the Red Sea, notably at Hurghada on the Gulf of Suez and Sharm el Sheikh and Dahab on the eastern coast of the Sinai.

These are considered among the finest waters in the world for scuba diving; the brilliant coral formations and tropical fish are visible through the glasslike waters at 100 feet (31 meters).

For longer visits to Egypt, self-designed tours are recommended, although these can be planned in consultation with a travel agent.

On the other hand, for brief stays of a week or so, a group tour is the best value.



The columns of Luxor, above. A burial town at Minia, left.

Fred Burt/The Image Bank

GYPT

THE PRIZE DESTINATION

EGYPTIAN GENERAL AUTHORITY FOR THE PROMOTION OF TOURISM

M.E.
EGYPT

(Continued on Next Page)

A SPECIAL REPORT ON EGYPT



Night lighting of the monuments at Luxor.

In Stone at Luxor: Legacy of Pharaohs

(Continued From Previous Page)

ly arranged, contains reliefs and statues of King Akhenaten, with his long mannequin face, angular jaw and intense eyes.

Despite years of excavation, the pharaohs are still largely a mystery. Their legacy, however, is powerful. According to Dr. Bell, at the end of the 19th century, when many mummies were sent by boat down the Nile to Cairo, peasant women lined the banks and waited.

The late President Anwar Sadat closed the Cairo Museum's mummy room, because Egyptologists say, he wanted to preserve the dignity of the pharaohs.

The best time of year to visit Luxor is from

October through April. Luxor is located 400 miles (648 kilometers) south of Cairo and is hot in the summer. The visitor should initially take a standard tour of Luxor temple, Karnak and the Valley of the Kings.

More adventurous visitors can get a good guidebook and do the rest alone. It costs 20 piasters to take a ferryboat across the Nile to the west bank, where one can rent either a bicycle, donkey or taxi.

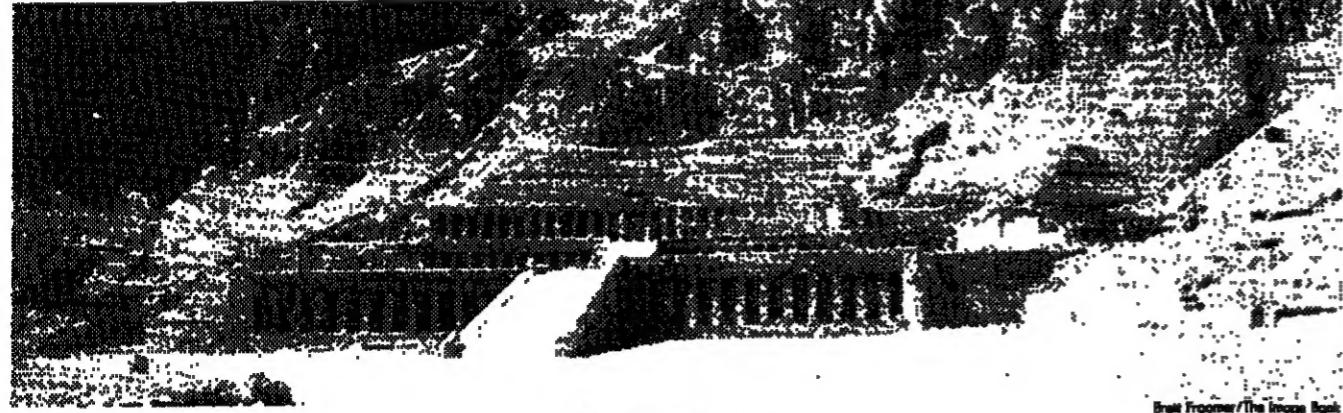
On the west bank, tourists must buy tickets to the monuments at dockside. To avoid the crowds, visit Karnak and Luxor temples in the morning and the west bank in the afternoon.

There are several specialized tours led by Egyptologists. In the United States, the Brook-

lyn Museum, the University of Chicago and the University of Pennsylvania organize such tours.

For accommodation, the recently built Movenpick Jolieville Hotel, located on an island in the Nile, is a quiet haven away from the hubub of the monuments. It has a pool overlooking the Nile, clean cottage-type rooms, a jogging track and concerts. A room with bed and breakfast costs about 50 Egyptian pounds (\$40) a day. Other hotels in Luxor are the Winter Palace and the Elan. There is also a Club Mediterranean.

The most efficient way to travel is by plane from Cairo. The flight, which costs about 125 pounds roundtrip, takes an hour. The taxi ride to Luxor from the airport should not cost any more than 5 pounds.



Temple at Luxor.

Arab Art Museum Holds Pageant of the Centuries

By Souren Melikian

AS THEY leave Cairo after a tour down the Nile, a few visitors are aware that they have just missed the equivalent of what the British Museum is to Western art.

The Museum of Islamic Art, originally set up by the French, is the treasure house of all that is greatest in the art of Arab Egypt, with an additional section of Iranian objects d'art that would send any curator into ecstasy.

Treasure house is perhaps an exaggeration. At times, the museum looks like a dumping house, not with respect to the objects, which provide an uninterrupted pageant from the 8th to the 18th centuries, but as a result of the installation.

This is hardly surprising in a country with meager resources, where curators are paid salaries that just allow them to keep their heads above water. Lighting is poor, there is no serious attempt at display, layers of dust can sometimes be discerned. The visitor must make an effort. Beauty is offered without frills.

The easy way is to go straight to the architectural panels of carved marble or wood from countless mosques, schools and palaces. Some were removed to the museum for safekeeping, others just recovered under a pavement or inside a wall in the course of restoration, sometimes even during roadworks.

The wooden *mibrab* from the mausoleum of Sayyida Ruqayya, completed in the mid-12th century, is one of the greatest exercises in geometrical design and Kufic calligraphy to be seen in Arab art. It is famous and is illustrated in many books dealing with Moslem architecture in Egypt.

Others come close to it in perfection. A single leaf from a wooden door that once led into a section of the mosque of Malik Salih Tala'i, built in 1160, is no less impressive for its geometrical abstraction.

Having trained his eye on the monumental works of the 12th century, the visitor is prepared to work his way back to the smaller fragments surviving from the Fatimid period, mainly the 10th and 11th centuries, arguably the greatest age of Islamic art in Egypt.

A small panel carved with two affronted birds, highly stylized and yet instantly identifiable, ranks among the museum's masterpieces. Another panel carved with formal foliage is surrounded by the powerful angular calligraphy with squat shafts and wedge-shaped heads that is typical of the 9th and early 10th centuries. Such fragments help form an idea of what the illuminated manuscripts of the period must have looked like (none have survived).

Architecture on a miniature scale is provided by some of the furniture removed from mosques. A tall hexagonal table, decorated on its flat vertical sides with arched and geometrical patterns inlaid with ebony and bone, once stood in the mosque of Sultan Shaban II, which was completed in 1369. There must have been many of these in 14th-century Cairo, but only this one remains almost intact.

It is perhaps in the art of the smaller objects that the Museum of Islamic Art most excels — pottery, glass and metalwork, which, in Islamic countries, were not mere decorative pieces of a minor order but were put

on a par with the highest form of art. There were no clear-cut boundaries between manuscript painting of the most sophisticated kind, monumental frescoes and figurative scenes on a miniature scale painted on pottery or inlaid in silver and gold on metal.

Some 10th-, 11th- and early 12th-century bowls and vases, painted in luster, clearly reproduce designs handed down by the court potters where painters engaged in the work. A beautiful late 10th-century bowl in the museum is painted with an elephant shown walking, its body spread across the circular bottom, and over part of the rising sides by an artist who was obviously used to working in the horizontal format prevalent in manuscript painting. The artist has signed his work on the underside: "Ibrahim in Cairo."

Further proof of the inescapable link between the painters' ateliers and the art of the objects is provided by some frescoes on fine white plaster or gesso — the Italian form of Arabic *joss*, in turn borrowed from the Persian *gach* — which were recovered in a Cairo street, during road work. The face of a reveler, wine beaker in hand, is closely matched on a fragment of Egyptian pottery, now in the little-known Benaki Museum in Athens, which has a major collection of Islamic art from Egypt.

The connection between painting and objets d'art continues in metalwork, of which the Cairo museum has one of the most impressive collections in the world. It is particularly striking in a 13th-century group of brass vessels inlaid with silver and gold. On a splendid tray made for the sultan of the Yemen, Muzaffar Yusuf, a frieze of dancers and musicians illustrates the scenes of the Middle Eastern ceremonial reception in which a banquet was given, followed by wine drinking, music playing, dancing and poetry recitations.

The faces have the idealized type of Persian literary origin — round as the full moon with almond-shaped eyes and tiny mouths — cultivated by early 13th-century manuscript painters in Iran. The numerous artists who came to Egypt from the eastern part of the Islamic world via Mosul, Baghdad and Damascus, introduced it to the Egyptian capital. Evidence of such a route is found among others, in the very signatures — a hexagonal table inlaid with silver and gold that carries the name of Sultan Muhammad ibn Qal'a' un is signed by an artist called Muhammad son of Sunqur of Bagdad.

By that time, 1327, the foreign teams had been largely assimilated into a unified Egyptian Islam. But the Eastern attraction never ceased. The national library in Cairo, which took over the artistic holdings of the former royal library, retains the only manuscript script with several miniatures fully signed by the most famous of all Iranian painters, Rehaz, who completed the six paintings in or about 1488 in the city of Herat.

The story of its peregrinations from present-day Afghanistan to Cairo has yet to be written, but its presence in the former Egyptian royal library proves that, until recent times, artistic intercourse was as active among the different parts of the Islamic world as it was among the different countries of Christian Europe.

Discovering Cairo's Islamic Heritage

(Continued From Previous Page)

is almost devoid of ornament, as if the austere atmosphere and perhaps the appearance of the earlier structure that it replaced had influenced its builder.

The mosque of Al Azhar, built a century later, may have been just as impressive, but it became the victim of its celebrity for the teaching dispensed by its clerics, which became as famous as that of the Sorbonne in West European Christianity.

"Improvements" were carried out over the centuries, and within the last hundred years these have proved fatal to the integrity of the monument. Only fragments of the original survive, but as an institution, Al Azhar may well be the oldest university in the world. Teaching has gone on uninterrupted there for the last 1,000 years or so, easily beating Oxford and Paris.

Anyone lucky enough to have Egyptian friends in a position to give a private tour should seize the chance to see this monument. The general layout and atmosphere have not been drastically altered, and the 10th-century carved stucco, just under the cupola over the entrance door, still comes alive with its beautiful formal design typical of the early Fatimid age.

The third most famous mosque in chronological order, the mosque of Al Hakim, who built it between 990 and 1012-1013, has greatly suffered. It should be visited for its details of monumental calligraphy, preferably using binoculars.

No such precaution is needed in the mosque of Al Guyushi (1083), with a domed chamber that ranks among the great works of Egyptian architecture.

After that date, one of the most abrupt changes took place in the history of Egyptian architecture. Exactly 40 years later, the mosque of Al Aqmar, dated 1125, illustrates the metamorphosis undergone by Egyptian art as Iranian influence gave way to the Syrian architectural tradition. The inner courtyard with tall, narrow, almost angular arches supported by strong pillars conveys an utterly different sense of space, oriented vertically rather than horizontally.

Most striking is the sculptural effect of the carved masonry, now a major factor. It is from there that the most truly Egyptian style started developing, culminating in the mosque founded by Sultan al-Zahir Baybars in 1267-1270, followed in 1284-1285 by the complex cluster of mosque, university (*madrasa*) and mausoleum of Sultan Qal'a' un.

The scale seems gigantic even when the actual dimensions are far from exaggerated, as in the main entrance to the mosque of Sultan al-Zahir. Deeply recessed niches flank an archway that seems deceptively big.

In the case of Qal'a' un's monument, however, the size truly becomes enormous. Inside, the vaulted three stories high, the tall pillars, the numerous engaged columns, the use of polychrome marble gives an imperial feel. The windows, with their twin arches topped by rosettes, are strikingly evocative of Gothic architecture. Nor is this a coincidence, since the Moors discovered it on expelling the European invaders from Palestine.

By the mid-14th century, Egyptian architects managed the rare feat of combining stark simplicity and baroque in the same monuments. The barrel-vaulted entrance gate to the mosque of al-Maridani, built from 1338 to 1340, has enormous stone piers on either side with tiny engaged columns at the bottom. It conveys extraordinary strength and austerity. And yet, a flour-

ish of marble polychromy over the opening at the end of an archway introduces an almost incongruous note.

This is, perhaps, the forerunner of the trend toward uncontrolled baroque that set in within the next two decades. The mosque of Sultan Hassan, which took seven years to complete between 1356 and 1363, has one of the most beautiful inner courtyards in the Middle East, with four huge vaulted archways opening on to it. But, crowning the straight line of the roofing, extravagant castellations designed like *flam-de-lis* look like a precious feature, rather out of context. Inside, the marble polychromy becomes tawdry. By the time of Qait Bay, in the later 15th century, all sense of proportion and restraint was gone. It was not until the 16th century that balance was restored.

Private dwellings were largely immune from the touches of baroque. Virtually unknown but to a handful of specialists, they rank among the architectural treasures of Cairo. They are threatened by disrepair, which then becomes an excuse for speculation to tear them down.

A French team from the National Center for Scientific Research has focused attention on some admirable dwellings in a series of four volumes titled "Palais et Maisons du Caire" (Palaces and Houses of Cairo). What remains of the Bayt al-Mulla, a 17th-century mansion, particularly the reception quarters, *maqad* in Arabic, is admirable even in its derelict state. Behind that, a field of ruins tells a dismal tale.

A walk through some streets tells more about an Arab metropolis than volumes of art history. One should amble on the Ottoman mansion called Manzil as-Suhaymi, on the Darb al-Azar, to get a feeling of what a patrician street was like in 17th-century Cairo.

Few tourists seem to find their way there. The Manzil as-Suhaymi may not be a pyramid, but as an insight into another culture, impoverished yet alive, it is incomparable. Wandering in the play of shadow and light, in the midst of the seething Cairo crowds, after having read André Raymond's translation of Macaulay's description of Cairo markets and urban life in the 15th century, is a great deal more than plain tourism. It is like traveling backward through time, with the stone documentation all around and a human cast that does not seem to have greatly changed since about 1500.

Then, for a surrealistic shock, go and see the 14th- and 15th-century mausoleums that stud the desert in a huge necropolis outside the city. The beauty, the isolation, the weirdness of some of the baroque memorials erected over the tombs of the Mamluk sultans, where the homeless camp out, are worth skipping a pyramid or two.



Above left, ceramic fragment of the Fatimid period. Above right, detail of a carved wooden panel, Fatimid period. The photographs are from the catalog of the Egyptian Ministry of Culture's 1969 exhibition in Cairo, Islamic Art in Egypt: 969-1517.

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seum Holds
the Centuries

Shopping in Cairo: Beyond the Bazaar, Artisans Are at Work

By Jane Friedman

Cairo — The Khan el-Khalili, Cairo's huge medieval market with its labyrinthine alleys, lures probably a million foreign tourists a year. But as the Khan has become a well-trodden tourist attraction, its wares have become commercialized. Connoisseurs of Egyptian handicrafts say it largely offers junk at high prices.

The Khan el-Khalili should still be seen for its color and atmosphere, but those seeking the work of Egyptian artisans should look elsewhere.

As the Khan has turned to tourist fare, a group of entrepreneurs and patrons, dedicated to the revival of traditional Egyptian crafts, has opened shop in Cairo. Their boutiques offer the best in Egyptian art and crafts, ranging from woodwork and brass to fine arts like sculpture and lithographs. The entrepreneurs believe that a cultural revival is one way to reinforce national identity and pride.

"Our work is a way of showing that there's something valuable in this country," said Ahmad Rabiya, an architect who makes traditional Egyptian furniture and bric-a-brac.

Mr. Rabiya is joined by a handful of other shopkeepers who believe that Egyptians must stop decimating derivations of European styles and start appreciating their own furniture, and by extension, their own heritage.

Mr. Rabiya and others are trying to bring back the Egyptian style that flourished from the 14th to the 17th century, a manner apparently influenced by the pharaonic, Roman, Coptic and Ottoman cultures. In those centuries, Egyptians lived in domed houses whose center was an inner courtyard. Windows were protected by beaded wooden screens and *mashrabiya* that allowed families to peer outside without being

seen. Furniture was close to the floor, with cushions. Brass lamps offered muted light.

All through the first half of the 20th century, Mr. Rabiya said, the upper classes of Cairo furnished their homes as if they were living in Paris. Then came two influences: the work of Hassan Fathi, an architect who sought to revive traditional Arabic style, and, in the mid-1970s, the influx of Western tourists eager to find Egyptian handicrafts.

The new shopkeepers were deluged by foreign connoisseurs. "The Egyptians began to know our work through the foreigners," Mr. Rabiya said.

Tourists will be disappointed to learn that, today, it is difficult to find real Egyptian and Islamic antiques, such as carved damascene chairs, antique *mashrabiya* screens, with wooden beads pieced together in geometric forms, and brass. Most were bought long ago by collectors and sent overseas. It is now illegal to trade in and export Egyptian handicrafts more than 100 years old.

So the boutique owners are trying to revive antique styles by commissioning local artisans to copy earlier centuries.

Mr. Rabiya specializes in *mashrabiya*. Six years ago, influenced by the thinking of Mr. Fathi, Mr. Rabiya decided to redesign his vial at the pyramids. He built the domes but could not find carpenters to construct the elaborate wooden screens for the windows. So he began to produce them himself.

Mr. Rabiya incorporates the screens into chairs, settees and mirror frames, and uses geometric Nubian motifs in cabinets. He manufactures large wooden tableaux etched with Arabic script from the Koran and much smaller tableaux, for about \$30 a piece, as mementos.

Shaima Mekrez, who operates two boutiques, is reviving traditional arts and crafts such as bone-work, wooden chests with mother-of-pearl inlay, cushions



In the Al Azhar market.

"All our things are made by artists," she said. "I try to have what is beautiful."

Mrs. Fadel acknowledges that the current popularity of traditional Arabic objects reflects the search to reassert a national identity. But she also sells a relatively new Egyptian handicraft, the rug work done by peasants from the Wissa Wassef school, situated near the pyramids of Giza.

Today, the work of that school, which is widely copied, is acknowledged to be on a high level. The rugs can sell for up to \$1,000 apiece.

Ramess Wissa Wassef, who was an architect, selected a few peasants in the village of Harraniya and taught them how to weave. For inspiration, he recounted pharaonic myths and other tales. Today, a dozen master weavers are producing tableaux, some of which hang in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

To see the Wissa Wassef carpets, which mostly depict village life and pharaonic tales in primitive style, a visit to the school in Harraniya is possible. Sophie Wissa Wassef, the architect's widow, has created a museum of the best carpets nearby. Carpets ranging from 50 Egyptian pounds (about \$37) to several thousand can be bought there.

Other boutiques of interest in Cairo are El Ain, which sells large brass and glass lamps, and Noshka, opened recently by Nadia Tewfik, a journalist whose hobby is Arabic decor. Aida Ayoubi specializes in modern Egyptian art at her gallery near the pyramids.

A trip to any of these boutiques offers a combination of shopping and discussions on the Egyptian identity. These talks add what the tour guide can never offer: a feeling for Egypt today and what its educated elite feel about where the country is going.

"I want to talk to the tourists," Mr. Rabiya said. "I don't care if I sell to them or not, but I want to show them what we're doing here and why."

At the Beach: Fine Sand, but Few Amenities

By Fabienne Moullot



A deserted beach west of Alexandria.

In addition, the food is poor. But that does not seem to trouble the customers, often Gulf Arabs happy to find that the bar is well stocked with whisky as they leave their Moslem lifestyles temporarily behind.

For families, the hotel has a number of bungalows, equipped with outdoor barbecues, which provide a more agreeable vacation solution.

For those in search of animation, the lonely coastal road, which is dotted with the rusted remains of World War II armor and is often prey to sandstorms, leads to Mersa Matruh, the last town before the Libyan frontier.

On the beach just to the west of Mersa Matruh, the Hotel Beau Site is the most pleasant in the area and perhaps in all of Egypt.

Sharm el Sheikh has the same assets, but it has been spoilt by an ugly modern infrastructure. For the Israelis, it was above all a military base, and they made few efforts for tourists.

The Egyptians plan to develop the area but have done little since they recovered all of Sinai in 1982 under the Camp David peace accords.

In the early 1970s, Sharm el Sheikh was desert and little more. Protected by the Israeli Army, the rare vacationers were lodged in tents and served frugal plastic-wrapped meals.

Later, concrete took over and rarely with taste, detracting from an otherwise superb beach and hinterland.

Still on the Red Sea, but across the Gulf of Suez, lies Ain Sokhna. About 50 miles from the city of Suez, it is a 90-minute drive from the capital and a favorite with Cairenes.

The beach have no hotels, there are nearly towns and only campers can stay overnight.

But visiting Ain Sokhna can be perilous. Since the 1973 war, the area has not been completely cleared of mines and it is essential to check for danger notices and to avoid beaches cordoned by barbed wire. Early this year, four British children were killed when they triggered a mine while playing in the sand.

Further south, 240 miles from Suez, Hurghada is an established vacation resort with a Sheraton and Club Med. With its own airport and highway linking it to Upper Egypt, it is a favorite with foreign tourists seeking a few days of sea and sun after trekking round pharaonic tombs and ruins.

The coast on both sides of Hurghada is undeveloped and set against spectacular mountains. The beaches stretch as far as the eye can see but, here again, it is advisable to watch for danger signs because of mines.

Hurghada is a major skin-diving resort and the town has a marine museum and aquarium showing most of the varieties of fish to be encountered in the wild. Several small islands just a short trip away from Sheraton or Club Med boats harbor the area's best corals, inhabited by fish of all shapes, sizes and colors.

CONTRIBUTORS

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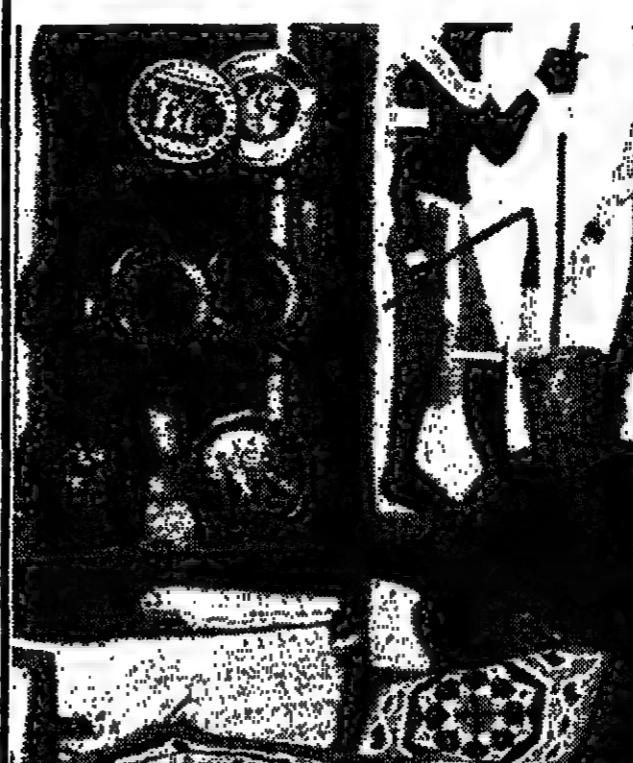
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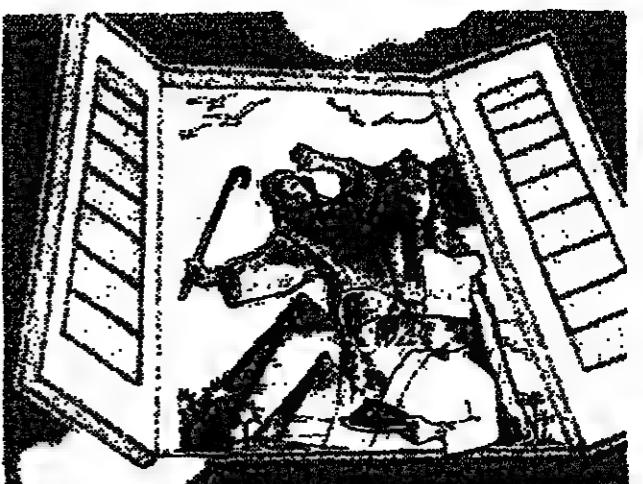


A crafts shop in Cairo.

[Jed, in 115]

A SPECIAL REPORT ON EGYPT

THE FRENCH ART OF FINE LIVING IN CAIRO.



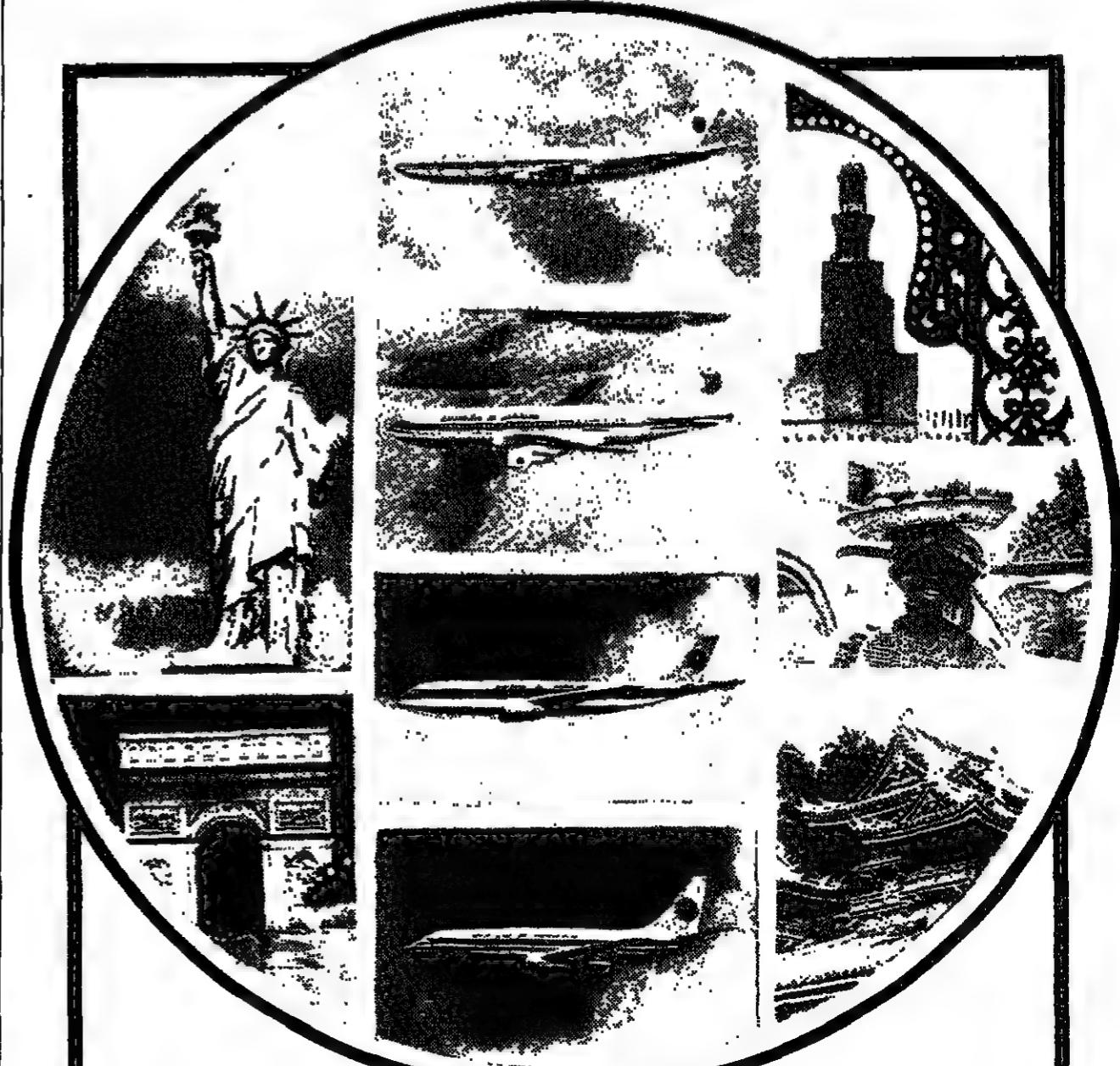
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AT&T	23447	20	205	20	+ 10	+ 10	
AT&T	23448	20	205	20	+ 10	+ 10	
Monsanto	23449	12	125	12	+ 12	+ 12	
United Technologies	23450	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
AMR	23451	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
United Technologies	23452	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Brown & Root	23453	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23454	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23455	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23456	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23457	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23458	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23459	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23460	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23461	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23462	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23463	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23464	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23465	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23466	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23467	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23468	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23469	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23470	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23471	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23472	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23473	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23474	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23475	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23476	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23477	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23478	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23479	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23480	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23481	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23482	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23483	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23484	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23485	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23486	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23487	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23488	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23489	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23490	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23491	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23492	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23493	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
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Boeing	23496	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23497	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23498	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23499	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23500	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23501	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23502	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
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Boeing	23509	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23510	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23511	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23512	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23513	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23514	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23515	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
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Boeing	23518	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
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Boeing	23530	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
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Boeing	23538	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23539	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23540	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23541	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23542	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
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Boeing	23546	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
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Boeing	23548	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23549	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23550	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23551	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23552	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23553	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23554	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23555	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23556	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing	23557	24	216	24	+ 17	+ 17	
Boeing</							

BUSINESS/FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23-24, 1985

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ECONOMIC SCENE

How Should China Avoid Perils of Modernization?

By ARTHUR N. WALDRON

International Herald Tribune

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Now that the sensitive National Party Conference of September and the holidays of October are past, the Chinese leadership in Beijing must be wondering how to prevent some twinges of economic pain from developing into a full migraine. For in the minds of much positive news, there are some disturbing problems with the foreign connections, the key to China's modernization plan.

The clearest example of what can go wrong is Hainan island, which in 1983 was given money and economic privileges to build up export industries. But investment was neglected and the money used instead to buy foreign goods for profitable resale inland.

When the scandal emerged, Beijing slammed on the brakes. Recent press reports from the island's city of Haikou describe a commercial boomtown aborted; new shops and hotels closed, port facilities deserted, and the industrious Hainan people now doing in the tropical sun.

To dismiss the Hainan case as "corruption" is too simple. Hainan is a disturbing example of the perils of what one is tempted to call "import-led growth." And it raises the basic question of what modernization is for China.

A semblance of modernity can be created simply by spending reserves and borrowing money to bring in "modern" goods from abroad—not just consumption goods, but factories and computers. Such an ultimately self-defeating policy of facade-building is not, of course, what China or any other developing country wants. But to a certain extent, it is what many of them get.

Many Western observers do not grasp this politically explosive dilemma. China's modern hotels and restaurants do not equal modernity. The real question is whether the modern foreign-invested sector is paying for itself. If it is not, China is in trouble.

THE evidence is troubling. Some joint-venture hotels are in financial trouble and the Special Economic Zones, such as Shenzhen on the Hong Kong border, are not the successes once hoped. Shenzhen's billion-dollar infrastructure is not remotely paying for itself. And this week's fall in the Hong Kong Stock Market shows potential weakness in that colony, a key source of China's foreign exchange. Now China's balance of payments and foreign reserves are suffering.

If the problems just described were simply economic, they probably would be manageable. The risk today is that, as has repeatedly happened in the past, economic problems will have social and political ripple effects. It is important to remember that many of the manifestations that Western reporters single out as signs of change—like skirts slit to the thigh—and the privileges accorded to foreigners have little to do with economics. Furthermore, because those manifestations are repellent to many Chinese, they may undermine economic growth by creating a backlash against change.

Traditional China has sought to be self-sufficient. For most of its almost 40 years, the People's Republic of China has proudly forbidden a meaningful Western role in its economy for reasons that are basically political.

In 1952, according to Noel Barber's book "Fall of Shanghai," a Communist official told an imprisoned Shanghai-born American, "The people's government has industrialized the whole of China and is entirely self-sufficient. China needs nothing."

Of course that was not true, but it was an illusion that built pride. The hard lesson of the decades that followed, however, was that bootstrapping China's economy was going to be impossible.

By the 1970s, some in the Communist leadership had, like every regime since the 19th century, recognized the indispensable role of trade, foreign capital and technology. The problem, then, as now, was how to accommodate them. In this connection it is

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 2)

Currency Rates

		Cross Rates						No. 22
U.S. dollar	1.21	D.J.A.	1.21	F.F.	1.21	G.L.	1.21	Yen
U.S. dollar	75.61	113.365	24.22	1.6167	2.549	137.42	14.27	Yen
Russian ruble	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	1.21
London £	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633	1.633
U.S. dollar	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
New York (c)	1.6265	1.6265	1.6265	1.6265	1.6265	1.6265	1.6265	1.6265
Paris	7.9785	7.9785	7.9785	7.9785	7.9785	7.9785	7.9785	7.9785
Tokyo	20.15	29.16	25.55	11.40	69.30	185.71	15.39	1.633
Zurich	2.663	2.663	2.663	2.663	2.663	2.663	2.663	2.663
ECU	1.6264	1.6264	1.6264	1.6264	1.6264	1.6264	1.6264	1.6264
£ Sterling	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Currencies in London and Paris are in their respective currencies. New York rates are in U.S. dollars. To Commercial Franc (c) Dollars needed to buy one franc (c). Amounts needed to buy one franc in dollars (c) Units of 1000 M.G. not quarters M.A. not available.								

Other Major Currencies
Greece per U.S. \$1.00
Austria, 1.4463
Aust. schell, 1.6222
Belg. franc, 2.27
Denmark, 1.21
Croatia, 1.3763
Czechoslovakia, 0.3215
Iceland, 9.34
Dutch guilder, 1.25
Switzerland, 1.2146
Sources: Banque de Bruxelles (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAA (London, New York, Paris); Giscard (Paris). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

		Interest Rates						No. 22
United States	Close	Prev.	Dollar	D-Mark	French	Sterling	ECU	SDR
Discount Rate	7/8	7/8	4.4-6%	4.4-6%	2.9-3%	11/16-1/2	7/4	1.21
Prime Rate	9/8	9/8	4.4-6%	3.2-4%	3.2-4%	11/16-1/2	8/4-1/2	1.21
Broker Loan Rate	9/8	9/8	4.4-6%	3.2-4%	3.2-4%	11/16-1/2	8/4-1/2	1.21
Cost Paper 90-120 days	7/8	7/8	4.4-6%	3.2-4%	3.2-4%	11/16-1/2	8/4-1/2	1.21
Short-term Treasury Bills	7/8	7/8	4.4-6%	3.2-4%	3.2-4%	11/16-1/2	8/4-1/2	1.21
Medium-Term Treasury Bills	7/8	7/8	4.4-6%	3.2-4%	3.2-4%	11/16-1/2	8/4-1/2	1.21
CDS 26-52 days	7/8	7/8	4.4-6%	3.2-4%	3.2-4%	11/16-1/2	8/4-1/2	1.21
CDs 65-99 days	7/8	7/8	4.4-6%	3.2-4%	3.2-4%	11/16-1/2	8/4-1/2	1.21
France								
Interbank Rate	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	1.21
Cost Money	11/16	11/16	25/26	25/26	25/26	25/26	25/26	1.21
One-month Interbank	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	1.21
2-month Interbank	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	1.21
3-month Interbank	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	1.21
4-month Interbank	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	1.21
United Kingdom								
Bank Rate	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	1.21
Cost Money	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	1.21
1-day Treasury Bill	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	1.21
3-month Treasury Bill	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	1.21
6-month Treasury Bill	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	1.21
Switzerland								
Discount Rate	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1.21
Cost Money	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	1.21
1-day Interbank	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	1.21
3-month Interbank	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	1.21
France								
Interbank Rate	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8	1.21
Cost Money	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	1.21
1-day Treasury Bill	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	1.21
3-month Treasury Bill	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16	1.21
Germany								
Discount Rate	5.50	5.50						
Oversight Rate	5.50	5.50						
Overnight Rate	5.50	5.50						
One Month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
2-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
3-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
4-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
5-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
6-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
7-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
8-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
9-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
10-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
11-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
12-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
13-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
14-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
15-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
16-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
17-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
18-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
19-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
20-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
21-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
22-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
23-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						
24-month Interbank	5.50	5.50						

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Renault to Pull Out of South Africa

(Agence France-Presse)
JOHANNESBURG — Renault, France's state-owned automaker, announced Friday that it was ending its operations in South Africa because of the "severe deterioration of the economic environment" there.

The decision followed the announcement Wednesday by Peugeot SA, the privately owned French car company, that it planned to cease its South African operations.

In its statement, Renault's unit here, Envromotors Ltd., said it was terminating its manufacturing agreement with the Associated Vehicle Assemblers, a South African group that assembles its Renault-9 and Renault-11 models.

VW Board Meets On SEAT Bid

(International Herald Tribune)
FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG's supervisory board took no vote Friday on the company's stated interest in acquiring SEAT, the state-owned Spanish automaker, according to sources at the meeting.

Management reportedly informed supervisory board members of the company's negotiating aims in seeking a majority stake in SEAT and said that "industrial and financial preconditions" require clarification.

The sources said that if an agreement can be reached with SEAT's current owner, Instituto Nacional de Industria, a formal vote of approval could be taken at the supervisory board's next meeting.

The fall in the value of the rand,

Peugeot, which also cited economic reasons for its decision, had a similar agreement with Sigma Motor Corp. for assembling cars.

In September, Alfa Romeo SpA,

the Italian group, became the first automaker to pull out of South Africa.

It also cited the poor economic

situation.

South African automakers and distributors have reported a 30-percent drop in sales this year. They have attributed the decline to the general deterioration in the economy and to the high cost of importing foreign parts because of the sharp depreciation in the country's currency.

The South African industry association has estimated that the country's auto-makers would sell about 200,000 vehicles this year, about half the number sold in 1984.

Laura Ashley Stock Offering Is Priced

(Reuters)
LONDON — Laura Ashley, the fashion and furnishings group, said Friday that it would offer 23.3 percent of its stock for sale to the public next month at a price of 135 pence (\$1.96) per share. The offering, which will raise some \$270 million, will be floated on the London Stock Exchange.

The offering would come to market some three months after the death of Laura Ashley, the designer who started the company. Mrs. Ashley did not recover from a fall at her daughter's house last November, central England.

Her husband, Bernard, with whom she set up the company 30 years ago, said after the accident that the group's expansion and its stock market launching would go ahead in line with his wishes.

The applications list, for 46.5 million shares, will open on Nov.

28. Trading is due to start on Dec. 5. The sale will raise money for a major expansion, the company said.

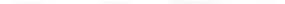
The Laura Ashley group sells more than \$200 million in clothes and soft furnishings a year in 180 shops. It has announced plans for 50 new shops in Europe and the United States.

On Friday, the board forecast pretax profits of about £17 million for the year to January 1986. This would amount to a 17-percent increase from the £14.1 million for the previous year.

Chevron Completes Gulf Sale

(The Associated Press)
SAN FRANCISCO — Chevron Corp. announced Friday the completion of its \$2.1-billion sale of a 60.2-percent interest in Gulf Canada Ltd. to Olympia & York Developments of Toronto.

"If Turner is unwilling to give up editorial control in CNN,

**Turner Rejects NBC Offer For 50% of Cable Network**

(The Associated Press)

ATLANTA — Ted Turner, the cable television entrepreneur, has rejected an NBC offer to buy 50 percent of his Cable News Network.

Shortly before a 5 P.M. Thursday deadline imposed by NBC, Mr. Turner turned down the offer. A Cable News vice president, Ed Turner, who is not related to Mr. Turner, said that his boss broke off talks with NBC because it had demanded editorial control of the network, which broadcasts news 24 hours a day.

"It's Ted's call," said Ed Turner.

Art Sando, a spokesman for Turner Broadcasting System Inc., which controls Cable News Network, said that NBC's offer was worth \$200 million to \$250 million.

In a statement released in New York, Lawrence E. Grossman, president of NBC News, defended the network's insistence on editorial control. "You never get into the editorial business, NBC or anybody else, without journalistic oversight," he said.

Mr. Turner's rejection of the bid caused concern among some industry analysts about his ability to raise the \$1.5 billion needed for his purchase of MGM-UA Entertainment Co.

The sale of CNN had been considered a prime source of funding for the MGM-UA purchase.

"If Turner is unwilling to give up editorial control in CNN,

then no one is going to buy it," said Anthony Hoffman, a New York-based financial consultant who specializes in the broadcast industry.

"He really is up against the wall in terms of raising money for the acquisition."

But Mr. Sando said that the MGM-UA acquisition was on schedule and should be completed next month as planned.

"This transaction has never been dependent on our selling a stake in CNN," he said.

Mr. Sando said talks with other parties interested in Cable News Network would continue.

Turner Broadcasting System has been trying to find a buyer for a minority interest in Cable News Network for nearly two months. Turner's investment banker, Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., has talked with Time Inc., Gannett Co., CBS Inc. and Viacom International Inc., as well as NBC.

Grand Met Announces Plans to Sell Leisure, Other Units for £95 Million

(Reuters)

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC said Friday that it was selling its leisure and other interests for £95 million (\$136.8 million).

The management of Mecca Leisure Ltd., a leisure subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan, said that its senior management and staff would be able to participate in the company being formed to make the acquisition.

The companies being sold have annual volume of about £120 million, a Grand Met spokesman said. Further financial details were not immediately available.

Grand Met shares closed at 396 pence, up 3 pence from Thursday.

Traders said the stock leveled off late in the day, after a buoyant response to the sale plan sent the stock as high as 405 pence.

The management of Mecca Leisure Ltd., a leisure subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan, said that its senior management and staff would be able to participate in the company being formed to make the acquisition.

Channel Group To Buy 3 Ferries

(Agence France-Presse)

LONDON — Townsend Thoresen, the English Channel ferry operator, has announced plans for three new ferries.

The company, part of the Flexilink Group fighting the plans for a channel tunnel, said it would put the 20,000-ton ferries into service in 1987.

The ferries will cost £35 million (about \$50 million) each, and will have a capacity of 2,400 passengers and 700 cars, company officials said. The ships are likely to be built by Schichau Unterweser AG.

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Joyce in life

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COMPANY NOTES

Allied Encaibus Ltd. shareholders have cleared the way for Rank Goldfields Consolidated Ltd.'s takeover bid by approving RGC's purchase of 50 percent of Allied from Du Pont Co. RGC will pay 65 Australian cents (44 U.S. cents) each for Du Pont's 12 million shares in Allied, which mines mineral sands.

CRA Ltd., an Australian metals producer, said it will farm out about one-third of its interest in two gold prospecting areas in Indonesia to Claremont Petroleum NL and New Zealand Goldfields Ltd.

The agreement is subject to approval by the Indonesian government and partner consent.

Deutsche Bank AG plans to establish a securities trading branch in Tokyo through its Hong Kong-based subsidiary DB Capital Market (Asia) Ltd., according to a managing board spokesman. F. Wilhelm Christians. Deutsche Bank will hold half of the branch

and will ask Siemens AG and Bayer AG each to take up 25 percent.

Ford Motor Co.'s British subsidiary said it had offered pay increases of 13.5 percent to 15.7 percent over the next two years, pending union agreement on radical productivity changes. Talks between Ford and the 38,000-member Workers Union resume Dec. 4.

Honda Motor Co. said it is studying the possibility of building a second car assembly plant in the United States to boost annual production there to 400,000 cars by 1990. Honda is expanding capacity at its plant in Marysville, Ohio.

Linde AG, the Wiesbaden-based engineering company, said group sales in the first 10 months of 1985 rose 5.5 percent, to 2.17 billion Deutsche marks (\$38.3 billion), while orders rose 20.5 percent, to 2.41 billion DM. It gave no specific profit figures.

Mariott Corp., the Maryland-based hotel and restaurant chain, said it plans to spend more than \$2 billion in the next few years to build up to 80 new scaled-down, full-service hotels in smaller cities around the United States. Marriott operates 147 hotels and resorts around the world.

Meredith Corp., an Iowa-based publishing, broadcast and real estate company, has agreed to buy two magazines from New York-based Family Media Inc. for \$96 million. Meredith, publisher of Better Homes and Gardens magazine, is buying the Ladies' Home Journal and Health magazine.

Petronas, Malaysia's national oil company, said it has sold a 5-percent stake in Malaysia LNG SDN BHD to the Sarawak state government for an undisclosed price. The sale reduces Petronas' stake to 80 percent, while Shell Gas BV and Mitsubishi Corp. share the rest.

EDUCATION

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He's Trying to Buy Back His 'Baby'

By N.R. Kleinfield

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — "What's the purpose of getting up in the morning unless there's excitement," asks Warren Avis, sipping a soft drink in his luxurious Fifth Avenue apartment overlooking Central Park.

It is mentioned that there are plenty of ways to find excitement. "I've done them all."

Not quite all, which is why the investor and entrepreneur has latched onto an idea that he thinks will furnish him with a new reason to get up in the morning. He is determined to buy back the company that he sold more than 30 years ago, the empire that made his name famous throughout the world: Avis Rent-A-Car.

Late last month, Warren Avis stepped out of the past and declared that he and a group of investors wished to acquire the second biggest U.S. rental-car agency from Beatrice Co., which has put it up for sale. Beatrice itself, meanwhile, is about to be bought by the New York investment firm of Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. The attitude of Beatrice and its future owners toward a formal bid from Mr. Avis's group is unclear. And other potential bidders for the car-rental agency have been mentioned in press reports.

Mr. Avis said his bid for the car-rental agency would not be just some sentimental fling. Frustration is also involved. Mr. Avis has watched his "baby" for years and always thought that it ought to be No. 1, not Hertz, owned by UAL Inc. So if no one else is going to get it there, then he will. The deal could cost him and his backers \$200 million to \$400 million. He says they can afford it.

It can be tricky trying to talk to Warren Avis. He has done many things, and he can tell you all about them, but details get fuzzy. "I can't remember a telephone number from here to there," he says. "Names? Dates? Forget it. I could never be a politician. You give me

anything in my hand and I will forget it. I went to lunch today with this huge briefcase and, sure enough, I forgot it."

Chatting with a visitor, he must pardon himself seemingly every few minutes. The phone beeps. It seems like 20 or 30 business proposals is a light day for him.

Mr. Avis has moved deep into his 60s. He will not say exactly how deep, because his second wife, Yanna, who is about half his age, is sensitive. An avid equestrian, Mr. Avis remains trim and looks like he could still take a medicine ball in the stomach. His suits are cut in the form-fitting fashion favored by youth.

He has recently been investing in high-technology electronics companies. Over the years he has bought and sold dozens of enterprises — factories, hotels, condominiums. He says that his deal-making has transformed the \$8 million he collected from selling Avis Rent-A-Car to a substantially larger fortune. Whatever takes his fancy, he tries.

He is always moving, jetting between his apartment, a farm in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and a mammoth house built into the cliffs in balmy Acapulco, Mexico. "The way I live," he says, "people never know what the hell I'm doing."

Mr. Avis was born in Bay City, Michigan, about 100 miles north of Detroit, where his father was in the lumber business. His working life began in the Michigan Department of Investigation, where he was an investigator specializing in auto dealerships.

He did that for a couple of years. But the money was paltry. Already he was coming to believe one of his pet creeds: "There is nothing worse than dying broke." So he found a job with a drug company and slogged through Indiana, Illinois and Missouri hawking pills. He did better for a couple of years, making a heart attack, at some people do.

Then he went into the Air Force, and had risen to major by the end of World War II. When he got out,

he bought an interest in a Ford dealership in Detroit. And he started thinking. "In 1945," he says, "if you landed at any airport in America, you took a taxi. If you landed in New York and wanted to go to Westchester, you took a taxi and then to get back you had to somehow find a taxi. I have probably made life better for millions of people with the idea I had."

The idea was to set up car-rental agencies at airports. Rental agencies, including Hertz, existed then, but they were downtown exclusive, often in garages. "Nobody thought it would work. There was incredible trouble. You had to get all the airlines to cooperate. Where did you put the cars? There were no credit cards. I introduced the credit card for car-renting."

Mr. Avis had \$10,000. He borrowed \$75,000 more, and in 1947 he started what was then called Avis Airlines Rent-A-Car at the Detroit and Miami airports. At first, all the cars were parked right outside the terminals, and the counter person who rented you the car would escort you out and show you where it was. Business began "very damn slow," he said.

They found out, and, with the founder working feverishly, the Avis network spread to other airports and then to the downtown sections. Within seven years, Avis was behind Hertz as the second-largest car-rental network in the world. That's right; he couldn't expand fast enough. Mr. Avis sold the company in 1954 for \$8 million to Richard S. Robie, a Boston financier. Since then, it has been shuttled to ITT Corp., to Norton Simon Inc., to Esmar Inc., to Beatrice.

Warren Avis was not yet 40 when he sold his baby. He was rich. And so, as he puts it, "I didn't break my neck at anything for a few years." He adds: "I've never been interested in making a fortune and having a heart attack, at some people do."

He labeled the concept Shared Participation. The idea was that most problems spring from faulty communications. By assembling

The New York Times
Warren E. Avis at his Michigan farm.

"Easy," he says. "Three months in Mexico for the winter. Three months in France for the summer. That took care of six months. I went to parties and to school. I did some real estate deals. Then I got enthralled with the idea of factories." He bought and sold a few dozen factories in Michigan, including one that made bread, one that made steel, one that made electrical products.

After 15 years of bachelorhood, in early 1981 Mr. Avis married Yanna Elbin, an actress who had appeared in plays and on television in France. They have three children from a previous marriage. These days, his dander rises if it is suggested that he was perhaps a playboy. "You know what playboy means in the business world?" he asks. "It means you can't borrow money."

In the late 1960s, a time of social unrest and confusion, Warren Avis figured out precisely what he wanted to do next. He wanted to save the world. "My interest was culture change in society. That's making a better world. I was interested in making America a problem-solving society rather than a conflict society."

He labeled the concept Shared Participation. The idea was that most problems spring from faulty communications. By assembling

groups of strangers and nudging them to converse frankly about personal challenges and problems, new understanding would emerge.

To test his concept, he created the American Behavioral Science Training Laboratories in Ann Arbor in 1967. Subjects would arrive at the lab for week-long sensitivity training sessions. Each person would be given a roommate. Mr. Avis liked to make the matches as bizarre as possible: a policeman bunked with a beatnik was a favorite.

After almost a decade of this, Mr. Avis closed down the center. He wasn't getting the top business executives he wanted. He wasn't getting political leaders. He wanted United States senators to check in.

"If they could have gotten the senators," he says. "If they could have forgotten about their ego and self-serving interests, what a change we could have made."

But the senators had other commitments, and so Mr. Avis scaled back his ambitions.

The company that oversees his wide-flung holdings nowadays is called Avis Enterprises. Its headquarters is in Ann Arbor. Mr. Avis is not much of a day-to-day manager. This was the first launch of foreign-targeted CMOs. The respective tranches had been largely pre-placed.

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bined with Kaufman's prediction of a lower discount rate, could put additional pressure on the dollar next week.

Traders said most of the volume was in the pound, which was up 2 cents on the day to its highest level since March 1984. Oil prices were among the explanations.

There is speculation that oil prices will be firmer and indeed oil futures prices were up today, the bank trader said. Oil is the major British export.

Britain's decision not to join the European Monetary System also contributed to the rise, traders said, since the government would have to weaken the value of the pound if it joined the system.

In New York, the pound ended the day at \$1.4655, up from

\$1.4465. The dollar also fell to 2.565 DM from 2.5835; to 7.815 French francs from 7.874; to 2.887 Dutch guilders from 2.920, and to 20.85 yen from 20.60.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar closed nearly a pfenning lower against the Deutsche mark after a late burst of trading. Traders cited late setting following the Kaufman forecast.

In London, the British pound rose to \$1.4555 from \$1.4465.

In Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed at 2.5852 DM, down from 2.5888. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.1183 Swiss francs, down from 2.1233.

Earlier, in Tokyo, the dollar closed at 201.15 yen, down from Thursday's close of 202 yen.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

Dollar Off in U.S.; Pound Stronger

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended lower against other major currencies Friday, as the British pound closed at its highest level since early 1984.

The dollar hit a five-year low against the Swiss franc, a 19-month low against the Deutsche mark and remained at its lowest in almost five years against the Japanese yen before stabilizing later in the day.

Traders in New York noted that a forecast by Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Bros. Inc., that the U.S. discount rate would be cut by January helped push the dollar lower. The discount rate is the interest rate charged by the Federal Reserve Bank on loans to commercial banks.

"We have broken through some significant chart points," a New York bank trader said, "that com-

bined with Kaufman's prediction of a lower discount rate, could put additional pressure on the dollar next week."

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THE EUROMARKETS

Secondary Issues End Week on Subdued Note

By Christopher Pizzey

Reuters

LONDON — The secondary Eurobond market ended an active week on a subdued note Friday as operators concentrated on squaring their positions ahead of the weekend, dealers said.

The primary market was also relatively quiet, although during the day the \$350-million foreign-targeted part of the \$1.04-billion offering of collateralized mortgage obligations, or CMOs, for the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. International was issued by Salomon Brothers. This was the first launch of foreign-targeted CMOs. The respective tranches had been largely pre-placed.

But the senators had other commitments, and so Mr. Avis scaled back his ambitions.

The company that oversees his wide-flung holdings nowadays is called Avis Enterprises. Its headquarters is in Ann Arbor. Mr. Avis is not much of a day-to-day manager. This was the first launch of foreign-targeted CMOs. The respective tranches had been largely pre-placed.

On the secondary market, sources said was largely aimed at Japanese investors. This tranche pays a semiannual coupon of 10% percent a year and was priced at 102. As a result of the pre-placement, neither issue traded actively on the market.

Hewlett-Packard Finance Co. issued a five-year zero-coupon bond with a final redemption amount of \$150 million. The issue was priced at 64% and was lead-managed by Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. It was quoted on the market within the 9% percent selling concession at a discount of 1%.

On the secondary market, prices tended to dip a little during the day to end at 1% or 1/4 point lower, dealers said. However, on the week, some bonds showed gains of 1/2 to 1%. One trader at a European bank said: "The market got a bit overheated during the week, and now it's taking time out to cool off."

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High/Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s Net

ACROSS

- 1 Ohi in Oschatz
- 4 Nimble
- 8 Expectant father; often
- 14 Third Reich police
- 21 Hind
- 22 Salk target
- 23 A poplar
- 24 Hamlet or Romeo
- 25 North: bids a minor suit
- 28 Pitcher and catcher
- 29 Llama's relative
- 30 Asian festival
- 31 Matter-of-fact
- 32 Kwa language
- 33 Plow man John
- 34 Petitioned
- 35 It precedes us
- 37 Cause
- 42 Dullard, in spades
- 43 East: challenges North's bid
- 48 Abstract being
- 49 Twelve or thirteen tricks
- 50 Rink org.
- 51 These run high
- 52 Hoot sound

ACROSS

- 53 Chimney sweep's target
- 54 Senior runs those for Mom
- 57 Increase the bid
- 58 Ruth: see 57 Across
- 64 Alan Alexander and family
- 65 Half of MVI
- 66 Bristling
- 67 Like some veal
- 70 — the finish
- 71 Utters
- 74 Pack
- 75 Bikini part
- 76 West: bids a major suit
- 85 Codex contents: Abb'r.
- 86 Real, as a diamond
- 87 Domirion
- 88 Latvia's capital
- 89 Golden State N.B.A. player
- 92 Sights in the Southwest
- 95 Particular
- 96 Mud volcanoes
- 100 North: a jump bid
- 104 Like a cliché
- 105 City of Lebanon or Libya

ACROSS

- 107 Sold newspaper sect.
- 108 Summer mo.
- 110 Grasshopper's critic
- 112 Goad
- 113 Knight from Conn.
- 116 East: passes
- 122 Porto — Benin's capital
- 123 Merrill-Slyte hit
- 124 "Fare more to —"
- 125 Dash
- 126 Canary's cousin
- 127 Bill
- 129 Besides
- 130 Org. for some drivers
- 131 Burnt —
- 132 — Virginia Woolf
- 136 South: asks that the bid be recorded
- 140 Some electricians
- 141 More unfriendly
- 142 Blake of "Shuttle Along"
- 143 Kiki of rock fame
- 144 Manage
- 145 Color again
- 146 Tap problems
- 147 Kind of lot or job

DOWN

- 1 She saved Theseus
- 2 Actress Dewhurst
- 3 Auxiliaries
- 4 Swiftly
- 5 Poet Ridge
- 6 Cubit
- 7 Moroccan mountain range
- 8 "A tutor who — the flute
- 9 Convenient
- 10 Teamster
- 11 Like a tail
- 12 Drench
- 13 Promising
- 14 Kaplan or Kotter
- 15 Dodger
- 16 Enhance
- 17 Wilbrand's discovery

- 18 Generation by means of
- 20 Kid — jazz trombonist
- 26 Bridge essential
- 27 French painter Odilon
- 34 Art critic
- 35 City SE of Stuttgart
- 36 They pull skiers
- 38 — point (center of interest)
- 39 Mrs. Irving Berlin
- 40 Secretive
- 41 Symbols
- 43 "The Man —," 1924 song
- 44 Addict

- 45 Busbody
- 46 Like Father William
- 47 Initials on a warship — Canals
- 49 Lawful forger Revives or recalls
- 56 Display
- 57 Midway attractions
- 58 Characteristic style
- 59 Comical blanket-lover
- 60 Equivocators
- 61 Previous to this
- 62 Bk. sizes
- 63 Western lizards
- 64 Kind of physician

DOWN

- 68 Under most favorable conditions
- 69 Buck's mate
- 72 Motor or meter leader
- 73 Billing time: Abr.
- 75 A librettist for Verdi
- 76 O.K.!
- 77 "There Is Nothin' Like —"
- 78 Needle case
- 80 Macaws
- 81 Capek classic
- 82 Lollipop flavor

DOWN

- 83 Three, to Hans
- 84 Blacken
- 90 English architect Jones
- 91 Alley — pass, in basketball
- 93 "Take the —" Strayhorn hit
- 94 Rustic, to Milton
- 96 Dismantle
- 97 Originated
- 98 Meteor or sphere leader
- 99 Design
- 101 Novelist
- 102 Sort

DOWN

- 103 Teammate of Jo-Jo Moore
- 105 Little boy
- 106 Lead all the diamonds, e.g. City NNW of Pusan
- 112 Bleat
- 113 Watersport
- 114 Manifested
- 115 Gave
- 117 Last syllable of a word
- 118 Hobber, in quoits
- 119 A-Q or K-J
- 120 Decrepit
- 121 Looked fiercely
- 122 — do-well

DOWN

- 126 Scenes Yield
- 129 Arabian chief
- 130 Tiny opening
- 131 Bit
- 132 Exclamations of disgust
- 133 Morse-code character
- 134 Homophone for her
- 135 Actor Ayres
- 137 Answer to a puzzle
- 138 Mongrel
- 139 Kimono sash

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

BOOKS

you an order now for your C-2 autopilot for our new jets," Bill Lear says. "But if you give me a month, I'll redesign it so it will."

A month goes by. Lear comes up with a new design. In the meantime, the Air Force decides to place the order elsewhere because it didn't like the fact that Lear's servomechanism or electronic control device, used a triple servo instead of a single one. Lear gets wind of this and redesigns it over the weekend. On Monday they meet and the Air Force tells him it has decided to go with a single servo. "We have a single servo now," says Lear. "I have it right with me." "Well, it probably won't work in the autopilot," says the Air Force. "Then let's take it to the lab and hook it up," says Lear. It works perfectly and Lear wins a billion-dollar contract.

There is a fair amount of gossip. Lear's fourth and last wife, Moya, whom he addressed as "Mommie," grew so exasperated with his womanizing that she once chased him around the house with a pair of scissors, threatening to castrate him. Later, resigned to his philandering, she kept a needlepoint on which she put the names of the girlfriends she knew about.

Lear had an overpowering mother who alternately praised and damned him and always tried to keep him away from other women. "Away from her he felt there wasn't a thing he couldn't do. Near her, he felt almost helpless."

He was, in short, a kind of American archetype. The wonder of him doesn't lie in understanding him, but rather in contemplating the force and determination with which he got things done. The one moment of reflection that this fast-paced biography inspires is when a public relations firm pronounces Lear "not a good businessman... an egomaniac... an eccentric scientific genius" who is just as well removed "from the day-to-day management of the company."

One feels a momentary flash of anger at the spectacle of the business establishment rejecting one of its most creative forces. But Lear thrived on that sort of rejection.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

STORMY GENIUS: The Life of Aviation's Maverick, Bill Lear

By Richard Raskin. 401 pages. Illustrated. \$19.95.

Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Most of us, Bill Lear was the developer of the Learjet, which seven years after his death is still the world's best-selling executive airplane. But to the industry that directly benefited from his restless, inventive mind, he was known for having contributed more to the safety of flying than any other man of his era.

This is ironic, because, according to Richard Raskin's breezy biography, "Stormy Genius," the inventor was not in any other respect the sort of person to put safety first.

As someone to work for, he was irascible. As a

colleague, he was impossible. As a husband, he could be counted on to cheat. As a father, he could grow so exasperated with his womanizing that she once chased him around the house with a pair of scissors, threatening to castrate him. Later, resigned to his philandering, she kept a needlepoint on which she put the names of the girlfriends she knew about.

Within these acts, there are many scenes. In a typical one, Bill Lear barely makes the 1947 deadline for an autopilot he promised the U.S. Air Force. The Air Force says, "We're prepared to give

DENNIS THE MENACE

BEING SHORT ISN'T SO BAD AS LONG AS YOU DON'T LOOK UP!

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH	LOW	
Algeria	C 42	F 32	
Australia	72 43	22 32	
Austria	71 70	22 32	
Bahrain	71 70	22 32	
Barbados	71 70	22 32	
Belgium	71 70	22 32	
Bulgaria	54 41	37 27	
Cambodia	54 41	37 27	
Canada	54 29	12 22	
Denmark	54 29	12 22	
Edinburgh	54 29	12 22	
Finland	54 29	12 22	
France	54 29	12 22	
Greece	54 29	12 22	
Holland	54 29	12 22	
Iceland	54 29	12 22	
Ireland	54 29	12 22	
Italy	54 29	12 22	
Latvia	54 29	12 22	
Malta	54 29	12 22	
Morocco	54 29	12 22	
Munich	54 29	12 22	
Moscow	54 29	12 22	
Nicaragua	54 29	12 22	
Norway	54 29	12 22	
Portugal	54 29	12 22	
Prague	54 29	12 22	
Rome	54 29	12 22	
Russia	54 29	12 22	
Saint Lucia	54 29	12 22	
Spain	54 29	12 22	
Sweden	54 29	12 22	
Switzerland	54 29	12 22	
Turkey	54 29	12 22	
U.S.S.R.	54 29	12 22	
U.K.	54 29	12 22	
U.S.A.	54 29	12 22	
Yugoslavia	54 29	12 22	

ASIA

	HIGH	LOW	
Bangladesh	C 42	F 32	
China	72 43	22 32	
East Asia	72 43	22 32	
India	72 43	22 32	
Indonesia	72 43	22 32	
Iran	72 43	22 32	
Israel	72 43	22 32	
Japan	72 43	22 32	
Korea	72 43	22 32	
Kuwait	72 43	22 32	
Lebanon	72 43	22 32	
Malaysia	72 43	22 32	
Morocco	72 43	22 32	
Moscow	72 43	22 32	
Myanmar	72 43	22 32	
Nepal	72 43	22 32	
North Korea	72 43	22 32	
Oman	72 43	22 32	
Pakistan	72 43	22 32	
Philippines	72 43	22 32	
Qatar	72 43	22 32	
Russia	72 43	22 32	
Singapore	72 43	22 32	
Sri Lanka	72 43	22 32	
Taiwan	72 43	22 32	
Thailand	72 43	22 32	
Tunisia	72 43	22 32	
U.S.A.	72 43	22 32	
Vietnam	72 43	22 32	
Yemen	72 43	22 32	

AFRICA

	HIGH	LOW	
Angola	C 42	F 32	
Botswana	72 43	22 32	
Burkina Faso	72 43	22 32	
Burundi	72 43	22 32	
Cameroon	72 43	22 32	
Central African Rep.	72 43	22 32	
Chad	72 43	22 32	
Cote d'Ivoire	72 43	22 32	
Egypt	72 43	22 32	
Eritrea	72 43	22 32	
Eswatini	72 43	22 32	
Ghana	72 43	22 32	
Ivory Coast	72 43	22 32	
Jordan	72 43	22 32	
Kenya	72 43	22 32	
Liberia	72 43	22 32	
Madagascar	72 43	22 32	
Mali	72 43	22 32	
Mauritania	72 43	22 32	
Mauritius	72 43	22 32	
Morocco	72 43	22 32	
Mozambique	72 43	22 32	
Niger	72 43	22 32	
Nigeria	72 43	22 32	
Senegal	72 43	22 32	
Seychelles	72 43	22 32	
Sudan	72 43	22 32	
Togo	72 43	22 32	
Tunisia	72 43	22 32	
Zambia	72 43	22 32	

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH</th
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SPORTS BRIEFS

Michigan Bowls Over the Big Ten

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The University of Michigan has angered at least one other member of the Big Ten, and the conference commissioners by breaking ranks and accepting an early invitation for its football team to the Sunfest Fiesta Bowl.

The commissioner, Wayne Duke, had negotiated with the Cotton Bowl to take the winner of Saturday's game between Michigan and Ohio State as the unofficial practice of Big Ten teams, which share bowl revenues to together arrange the most lucrative deals possible.

Ohio State's athletic director, Rick Bay, said he felt betrayed that the Wolverines apparently decided they would rather have a guaranteed \$1.1 million from the Fiesta Bowl than gamble that they can beat Ohio State and get \$2.1 million from the Cotton Bowl.

Lendl Likely to Quit Davis Cup Team

FRANKFURT (AP) — Ivan Lendl, the world's top-ranked men's tennis player, apparently has decided to quit Czechoslovakia's Davis Cup team, the West German sports news agency SID quoted his manager, Jerry Solomon, as saying.

Solomon contacted in New York, denied reports Lendl had applied for U.S. citizenship. But "after a protracted dispute" with Czechoslovakia's tennis federation, "Lendl will most probably withdraw from the Davis Cup," Solomon said. He said the dispute did not involve finances, but he declined to say whether political motives had played a role.

Nihilator Is Beaten by Armstro Dallas

CHERRY HILL, New Jersey (AP) — Armstro Dallas, a 34-1 shot against Nihilator in the final strides Thursday night and won the \$77,000 Pilgrim Final at Garden State Park by a neck, handing the son of Nairosh only his third loss in 37 starts.

The highly favored Nihilator, driven by Bill O'Donnell, had led all the way only to have his run of 14 straight victories ended. He was trying to become the first standardbred to earn \$3 million. In recent weeks Armstro Dallas had lost twice to Nihilator, by 4½ and 3½ lengths.

or the Record

Gerry Faust's future as coach at Notre Dame will be made in two weeks, after the Nov. 30 game with Miami of Florida, the athletic director, Gene Corrigan, said. (AP)

John McEvoy definitely will play in next week's Australian Open tennis championship, said the tournament director, Colin Stubbs. McEvoy has had a shoulder injury. (AP)

Mervyn Fernandez, the game-breaking wide receiver for the British Columbia Lions, won the Schenley Award as the Canadian Football League's outstanding player for 1985. (AP)

Dorota and Małgorzata Tłalka, the twin world class skiers who married French brothers, may not be able to compete this season because the Polish federation refuses to let them ski under French colors. (UPI)

Inter Milan fired manager Ilario Castagner three days before playing Italian League leader Juventus. The job went to the former international left winger, Mario Corso, manager of Inter's youth team. (AP)

Quotable

Jay Schroeder of the Washington Redskins, on his minor-league baseball career: "I helped put Dwight (Gooden) in the majors, and he helped put me in football." (AP)

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

		EASTERN CONFERENCE					
		Atlantic Division					
Boston	W	9	L	7	T	P	G%
Philadelphia	8	8	3	3	3	3	56
New Jersey	7	7	4	2	2	2	55
Washington	9	8	2	3	2	2	55
New York	3	9	2	3	2	2	47
		Central Division					
Milwaukee	12	4	2	0	0	0	50
Detroit	10	5	1	0	0	0	49
Atlanta	7	6	3	2	1	0	48
Cleveland	8	5	2	0	0	0	48
Chicago	5	6	1	0	0	0	47
Indiana	3	5	1	0	0	0	47
		WESTERN CONFERENCE					
Denver	10	2	2	0	0	0	50
Houston	10	3	1	0	0	0	50
San Antonio	4	7	4	0	0	0	47
Utah	6	7	4	0	0	0	47
Oregon	3	7	4	1	0	0	47
Seattle	4	9	3	0	0	0	46
Phoenix	2	11	1	0	0	0	46
		THURSDAY'S RESULTS					
Boston	W	10	L	9	T	P	G%
Denver	35	46	12	23	22	—	—
Orlando	14-01	3-2	20	Notf	9-15	4-22	42
Memphis	15-12	2-3	22	Atlanta	7-16	5-28	38
Portland	2-11	2	17	Los Angeles Clippers	4-13	2-18	37
Golden State	7	7	2	0	0	0	41
LA Clippers	3	8	3	0	0	0	41
Seattle	4	9	3	0	0	0	41
Phoenix	2	11	1	0	0	0	41
LA Lakers	34	36	4	22	—	—	—
Portland	34	39	7	25	—	—	—
Golden State	34	36	19	25	—	—	—
LA Clippers	34	38	15	25	—	—	—
Seattle	34	38	15	25	—	—	—
Phoenix	34	41	22	17	—	—	—
LA Lakers	34	41	22	17	—	—	—
Portland	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Golden State	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
LA Clippers	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Seattle	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Phoenix	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
LA Lakers	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Portland	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Golden State	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
LA Clippers	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Seattle	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Phoenix	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
LA Lakers	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Portland	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Golden State	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
LA Clippers	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Seattle	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Phoenix	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
LA Lakers	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Portland	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
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LA Lakers	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Portland	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
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LA Lakers	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Portland	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Golden State	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
LA Clippers	34	42	22	17	—	—	—
Seattle	34	42	22	17	—	—	—

PEOPLE

Teddy Roosevelt Expert To Do Reagan Chronicle

President Ronald Reagan has chosen the Kenyan-born biographer Edmund Morris, 45, who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1980 for "The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt," to chronicle his life and presidency, granting Morris unlimited interviews and unprecedented access to White House meetings and events such as the Geneva summit. Bidding for Morris's biography of Reagan has reportedly risen past \$1 million, with no sign of stopping . . . J. Anthony Lukas, 52, a Pulitzer-winning former correspondent for The New York Times, has received the American Book Award for nonfiction for "Common Ground: A Turbulent Decade in the Lives of Three American Families," a study set amid the school integration crises in Boston during the late 1960s and 1970s. The fiction award went to Don DeLillo, 49, for his eighth novel, "White Noise," a story of a small-town college professor convinced that the world is on the brink of disaster. The award for best first novel went to Bob Shacochis, 34, for "Easy in the Island," about middle-class white people investigating themselves in a Third-World community in the West Indies. The prizes are \$10,000 each.

POSTCARD

Cajun Pride Pays Off

By David McCormick
The Associated Press

LAFAYETTE, Louisiana — It did not seem like a shrewd career move when Glen Pire, fresh out of Harvard and dreaming of becoming a filmmaker, returned home to Bayou Lafourche, reurned on his father's shrimp boats.

"People thought I was crazy," recalled Pire, a working-class Cajun whose Ivy League scholarship had made him the pride of the family.

His parents and siblings had to wonder when he showed no interest in going to Hollywood but returned home and cast them in a series of documentaries about shrimpers and other ordinary Cajun folk, those Louisiana natives descended from the French immigrants called Acadians.

Then the documentaries started winning awards in New York and Cannes, and before long Pire had directors such as Robert Redford and Sydney Pollack coming to Louisiana to talk about making a full-length feature film.

The result of their efforts is "Belize the Cajun," a charming adventure-romance that premiered recently in Lafayette, where it was filmed last spring with financial backing from Redford's Sundance Institute.

Pire's name was right up there on the screen as writer, director and producer. Starring with the Academy Award winner Robert Duvall and with Armand Assante were his father, mother and sister.

"It's a movie that came head-to-head with what comes out of Hollywood," said Pire, 29.

After its run in Lafayette, he plans to take it to New York and Los Angeles to show it to distributors such as Paramount Pictures for consideration for nationwide release.

"A lot of companies have ap-

proached us, wanting to see it," he said. "That's very flattering."

Pire said he expected the emerging national popularity of Cajun food and music to pique interest in the film.

"The timing is very good," he said. "If this had been released a couple of years ago, the title wouldn't have the word Cajun in it. It would have seemed detrimental. Now we think it's going to be an asset."

The film is set in Louisiana's vigilante wars of the late 1850s, when wealthy ranchers set out to rid the state of "undesirables," a broad category that included many Cajuns.

"It's a bit of a history lesson, but we play fast and loose with the facts," Pire said. "The bottom line is entertainment."

He calls the movie a "gumbo western" and it does serve up a generous helping of local color, including a lengthy scene at a *fais-do-do*, or Cajun dance party.

Michael Doucet, a Cajun fiddler who recently performed at Carnegie Hall with his band, BeauSoleil, arranged and played the music for the film and made a cameo appearance at the party.

Authentic Cajun waltzes and two-steps dominate the soundtrack, but music had to be specially written for some scenes: "The Cajun music was fine for the romantic parts and the comic parts," Pire said. "But we could never make it sound very menacing."

The film's regional flavor was a key reason it attracted the interest of Redford, whose involvement should help it win national distribution, Pire said. "That's sort of the Good Housekeeping seal of approval."

Even if the film is never shown outside Louisiana, simply being able to get it made has propelled Pire beyond most of his former classmates.

Although Cajun folklorists have dominated his work to date, Pire said he would like his next picture to be set in the present and outside Louisiana. "I don't want to be limited in what I've already done, and in this business you get pigeonholed very fast."

"Do his plans include a move to Hollywood?"

"Heaven forbid," he said. "I love it here. I don't ever want to leave."

5-Record Dylan Collection Establishes His Place in Art

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

and side two is all political songs from 1963-64.

Mosly, however, Dylan means to frustrate those who "dissect my songs like rabbits," as he puts it in Cameron Crowe's booklet essay; likewise those who make more than they should of his folk-versus-rock, rock-versus-country, political-versus-religious, romantic-versus-misogynist and Jewish-versus-Christian dichotomies.

"I'm . . . not any seeker or searcher of God knows what," he grumbles in the notes to the individual songs. "There's nothing in any of my songs to ever imply that I'm even halfway searching for some lost gold at the end of any great mysterious rainbow."

Dylan overstates his case; his work was all that dispassionate, why call a song collection "Biograph"? Clearly this collection is an intentional statement about his artistic life.

According to the songs in "Biograph," Dylan has always had a moral underpinning. This is not to deny his sometimes quirky, rancorous humor, but his songs about women, about political injustice, about overt religious search, are all based on a sensibility that cries out at the sadness of the world and sees salvation not so much through the patient processes of the Anglo-American political system or through the militant anger of the left as through prophetic, messianic intervention.

But one can find sensibility among the cranks on every street corner. Presumably, Dylan has elevated his search into art, and if he has, presumably this is the goal.

On first glance, "Biograph" (Columbia; three cassettes; CDs forthcoming) might not seem to make Dylan's best possible case. Any five-LP compilation is bound to leave out some of the best work of any protean songwriter, but this selection leaves out a lot. How, one might wonder, could any Dylan collection be without "A Hard Rain's Gonna Fall," "Don't Look Twice, It's All Right," "With God on Our Side," "Desolation Row," "Sad-Eyed Lady of the Lowlands," "Shelter

from the Storm," "Hurricane" and "One More Cup of Coffee," just a few?

For every song missing, though, there are similar songs to compensate. In addition, there are 18 previously unreleased tracks (out of 53), plus a few that were previously available only in bootleg or on earlier greatest-hits packages or as B-sides of singles. Sometimes songs most familiar in their studio-LP originals are offered in radically different versions from live concerts.

This new material will be familiar to assiduous Dylan bootleg collectors, but now it is here for the general public in as fine a sound as possible, and there are some gems. One thinks of "Up to Me," a romantic, winter confessional left off the "Blood on the Tracks" album of 1974, for instance, or the fierce, incendiary live performance of "Isis" recorded in Montreal during the Rolling Thunder Revue of 1975.

Dylan's plain and boarish豪爽 offers very little as timbre or technique. While his guitar and harmonica playing are good enough, they are hardly virtuosic, and although he has come up with some haunting melodies, he has never even tried to transcend the storehouse of received vernacular song-forms he has rummaged around in all his life.

But the entire rise of vernacular influences in American music has, in part, been a liberation from the ossified traditions, the compulsive obsession with virtuosity in performance and composition, that have throttled most new classical music and even some jazz. Dylan may not have much of a voice, but his vocal performances can be overwhelming because he compensates with such visceral intensity. His best songs, their words and music and personalized performance inextricably merged, are remarkable works of art, miniatures in length but as deeply probing as anything produced by the best American artists in any medium.

What seems to have changed as much as Dylan are the times, just as he told us they would. "I could make 'Blonde on Blonde' tomorrow and the same people would



Frustrating those who "dissect my songs like rabbits."

activity is plain to hear. Does this somehow invalidate his earlier work?

Of course it doesn't. It has sometimes been rather brutally suggested that had Dylan been killed in his nearly-fatal 1966 motorcycle accident, he could have been promptly enshrined. But Dylan survived. He ends this album, almost inevitably, with "Forever Young" (sung in a muffled demo recording on an only half-erased tape). He doesn't wish to be childlike, but to be childlike, and even if that's impossible, it's a sweet thought and a wistful metaphor for an aging Romantic.

What seems to have changed as much as Dylan are the times, just as he told us they would. "I could make 'Blonde on Blonde' tomorrow and the same people would

say it's outdated," he complains bitterly here.

Dylan headed the Greenwich Village folk scene of the early '60s, gave us the anthem of the civil rights movement, taught the Beatles and the Rolling Stones that rock could be art, and presaged the country-rock of the '70s.

But historical significance is only part of his importance. Art is not history; it lives on, escaping time, and the way that Dylan's art lives is through its recorded documentation. "Biograph," despite some omissions and oddities, contains more striking songs, more stirring modern poetry and more mesmerizing musical performances than are likely to be encountered in any similar set.

Spanish Art Fest a Winner

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The biggest Spanish art festival ever presented outside of Spain is on its way to breaking a box-office record in Belgium, organizers reported Thursday after welcoming one million visitors with more than a month to go.

"A lot of companies have ap-

announcements

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